The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,064—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3027	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	508	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2076	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	900	J. S. Parfit RNR	25th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

20th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 7 A.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ALMORA," 1,951 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 25th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay 19th September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

SWEATERS.

"—THE IMPROVED MAKE—"

HIGH or LOW NECKS
SOFT WHITE WOOL } RS.
BEST QUALITY. } 6
EXTRA LARGE SIZES.......... 6-10

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. } THE HOUSE FOR NEW GOODS.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and under good management.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SUMATRA CIGARS.

STANLEY'S

THE VERY BEST CIGARS
MADE IN INDIA.

They are made in Two Sizes.

		Rs.	as.
STANLEY'S No. 1...	Per 100	4	0
Do. „ 2...	„	3	8

These Cigars, which are now so Popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigul, and are a Combination of best

DINDIGUL and SUMATRA TOBACCO.

They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to Beginners and delicate Smokers.

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR

CHEAVIN'S CELEBRATED FILTERS.

THESE FILTERS are constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and are arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or REFILLED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing ALL ORGANIC MATTER, and the MICROBES and BACTERIA so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

WATER is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the WATER to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIVER

HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SWEATER AND POLO, FOOTBALL, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.
(All sizes.)

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Club Colours.)

FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Non-irritating.)

NAVY LAMB'S WOOL JERSEYS.
(All sizes.)

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
(Spot, Horse Shoe, &c.)

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED, PLAIN, And
(Club Colours.)

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, AND SHIRTMAKERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting	Rs. 30.
SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.
GOLD WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.
CHATELAINE WATCHES—	
Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—

We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—

With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natura fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 38. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 233, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A CONCERT,
In Aid of the Institution, will be held in the
GIRLS' SCHOOL
On TUESDAY Next,
Under the kind Patronage of Mrs. G. W. ROUGHTON,
Member of the Ladies' Committee. Particulars Later.

ORTHIC SHORTHAND.

LEARNT in a WEEK. No thin or thick strokes (Cambridge System); by H. L. CALLENDER, M.A. The Manual Supplement (only Books necessary). Rs. 2 for both.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 200 Paid Up, and of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 Paid Up (equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum) is declared, and is payable on and after the 30th inst., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 25th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1893.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the SUPPLIES entered in the Subjoined Schedules, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on the 4th December, 1893, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the Supplies entered in the Schedules, but may tender for either or both of the Schedules.

Tenders for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—

Pyinmana.
Yamethin.
Pyawbwe.
Meiktila Road.
Meiktila Cantonment.
Thedaw.
Myittha.
Kyaukse.
Minbu.
Magwe.
Pakokku.
Myingyan.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription, "Tender for the Supply of Rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany Tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	200,000	From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	50,000			
Wheat	1,940,000			
Dhall of sorts	227,000			
Ghee, cow's	151,000			
Salt	57,000			
Turmeric	9,500			
Chillies	1,000			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	500,000		Mandalay.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	3,000,000			
Wheat	5,400,000			
Dhall of sorts	760,000			
Ghee, cow's	510,000			
Salt	190,000			
Turmeric	32,000			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage and delivery of the Supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.
Yamethin.
Pyawbwe.
Meiktila Road.
Meiktila Cantonment.
Thedaw.
Myittha.
Kyaukse.
Minbu.
Magwe.
Pakokku.
Myingyan.

Earnest money to accompany Tender.—Rs. 500.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner,
R. A. CARRUTHERS, LIEUT.,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, 1st September, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GOPAL SEVARAM THANVI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

VASONJI GOPAL THANVI, Son of the said Deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Whereas, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE,
The 13th Day of September, 1893.
VASONJI GOPAL THANVI,
In Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LALJIBHAI VALI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

MAHOMED LALJEEBHOY and CASSUMBHOY LALJEEBHOY, the Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE,
The 16th Day of September, 1893.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—13, RAMPART ROW.
April 12, 1892.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for 14 months, Mr. HORBURY'S HOUSE, on Warden Road, Breach Candy. Well Furnished, including Billiard Table and Excellent Stabling. Rent Moderate.

FINE ROOM, in good situation, Bath Room, and every Accomodation TO LET. Rent Rs. 50. Apply "V.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with 25 to 30,000 Rupees, to Replace one Retiring in an Old Established BUSINESS. Apply "No. 42," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PARSEE SALESMAN, who has some Experience of Shop Business. Apply to N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Nurse, to go Up-country. Must know Children's work and be a good Needlewoman.—Apply to Mrs. H. A. WADYA, Breach Candy, Sea Gale.

WANTED, a MAN, able to read and write English and Gujrati, and to give a Security for Rs. 300. For further information Apply to the MANAGER, at the IMPERIAL RUBBER STAMP Co., Pydhowni, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs 5 4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, central and pleasantly situated Hotel in Matheran, Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT—For marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., Consisting of Type, Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Pads in a neat Box. Rs. 5 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

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GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS for the Cure of Diabetes. MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS (our own) for delicate persons and young children. Price Re 1-4-0 per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—40, Medows Street. Especial Lady Hair Dresser from Douglas & Co., Baker Street, London. Under European Management. Charges Moderate. Open Daily from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. A Visit is Solicited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1893.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st September, it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 TONS of ¾ and 1" TEAKWOOD BOARDS. Specification and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th September.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1893, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1893.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his renumeration.
5—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th September, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1893.

MOHPANI STEAM COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, are now offering their Mohpani BEST STEAM COAL at Rs. 7 PER TON INSTEAD of Rs. 8-6-0 as formerly Delivered in Wagons at the Mine. Apply to

THE AGENT AND MANAGER,
Mohpani Mines, *via* Gadarwara, C. P.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per 100.
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MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
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PLAYER'S "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ½ lb Tins, Re. 1 per Tin.
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CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, Rs. 2-12 per 100 and upward.
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HAND CAMERAS.—The Twin Lens "Ideal." The "Facile," The "Eclipse," The "Alpha," "Kodaks" No. 3 and 4 Junior, The "Frena."
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PORTABLE WARMING STOVES—For the Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
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As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
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RECENTLY ARRIVED.

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A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India,
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WANTED,

A BANDMASTER, for Gondal State Band. Monthly Salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by three annual increments on approved service. Applicant must have experience of a Regimental Band (European or Native); must be a good Violinist; should be able to Arrange and Compose Music, and to Conduct a Military Band. Apply to the Undersigned with Testimonia's before the end of October next.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewan, in charge Gondal State.

Gondal, 12th September, 1893.

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FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0," Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level .... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 .... " 70 "
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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... Rs. 6,30,000
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PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p. a. compounded half yearly.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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3½ " " " 6 "
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Agencies at .... BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	180
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	86xd
[illegible] Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,475
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	800	800	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	198
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Meyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16¼
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	331
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	1[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19 Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)				18 pr. ct.	945
	200	1,100	1,100		1000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
[illegible]rsul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		220
					240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	117½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	210	450	450	32½	350
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	415
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	107½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	227½
Volkart	...	1,00	1800	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	60	all	Rs. 25	500
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	64
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,010
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40 25	630
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,130
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	580
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	600	600	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,480
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,835
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	13p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,165
Queen Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	R[illegible]	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,205
Seonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315 xd
San Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
[illegible]ishunker Lakmishun[illegible]ker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Owen Mills, Ld	960	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-14	
China Leaf	,, 25-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,, 25-5	,,
Do. do. new	,, 25-3	,,
Australia do.	,, 25-6	
Bombay do.	,, 25-4	
English Sovereigns	,, 16-3	
Dragons	,, 16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,, 94-4	
Do. 17½ do.	,, 94-8	
Carolus Dollars	,, 210	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,, 205	,,
Five-Franc	,, 310	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—Imperator (s), from Trieste. Yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bisagno (s), for Genoa, &c.; Clio (s), Hull; and Glantivy (s), Bushire.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Imperator entered, and the s. s. Bisagno, and Clio left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m.

Spoon Competition.—The following are the winners of the spoon competition:—Gunner Reid, 1st spoon; Gunner Lane, 2nd spoon; and Gunner Carroll, 3rd spoon.

Rugby Football Tournament.—The first match in the second round will be played to-day (Wednesday) on the Cooperage, at 5 o'clock sharp, between the Welsh Regiment and the Bombay Gymkhana. Chairs for ladies will be provided both in the enclosure and on the other side of the ground. Programmes with the names of the teams can be had on the ground. The Worcestershire Rigiment play the Rangers on Thursday.

Music at the Cooperage Bandstand.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Topsy Turvy	Williams.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggetti.
Overture	Stradella	Flotow.
Valse	La Toscana	Bucalossi.
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan.
Valse	Tanzjubilanten	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QEEN.

The Late Mr. Justice Telang.—A correspondent writes:—"The admiration of the people for this great man, the reverence with which the rising generation looked towards him who was in Lord Reay's words 'a born professor and guide of his students,' and the honour which he received from all the quarters of the world demand nothing short of a statue of this really great man. There can be no difference of opinion on this point amongst his disinterested friends and admirers. I hope that all the friends and admirers of the late Honourable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang will work with energy in this affair and see this popular want fulfilled."

The Indo-British Institution.—A concert, vocal and instrumental, in aid of the Indo-British Institution, will be held in the Girls' School, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 9 p.m. It was at first intended to hold it at the Tivoli Theatre (late Skating Rink), but the Institution, has since been selected as the more suitable building. The entertainment is being got up by the teachers of the school, under the kind patronage of a member of the ladies' committee (Mrs. G. W. Roughton) and with the assistance of well-known amateurs. A very attractive programme has been prepared, and it is hoped that the many friends and well-wishers of the Schools will accord their support on the occasion.

A Charge of Burglary withdrawn.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Brewin brought up on remand and charged Hassum Sidha, Dawood Adum, Jamal Samayal, Issa Jamal, Jamal Mahomed, Ibrahim Hoosein, and Issa Moosa, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,538, the property of Poonamchund, living at Chhas Moholla. The burglary was alleged to have been committed on the 13th of last month. The facts of the case were reported when the accused were first placed before the Magistrate. Mr. Brewin informed his Worship that there was no evidence to prove the charge against the accused, and he asked the Magistrate to allow him to withdraw the case. The Magistrate granted the application and discharged the accused.

Robbery in a Roman Catholic Church.—A correspondent makes an appeal to the public under the following circumstances:—"On the night of the 5th and 6th instant, during the absence on duty of one of our catechists who sleeps in a room adjoining the vestry, our chapel here (Ajmere) was entered into by thieves, the almirah, containing the altar plate and sacred vestments, was broken open by forcing the lock, and articles of damask silk, altar linen, and what we deplore most of all a silver chalice, with paten lately, regilt, the value of all these being over Rs. 400 were taken away, of which no trace has yet been found. I would not trouble your Roman Catholic readers by asking them a small donation to enable me to replace the stolen articles if the people under my charge were not already engaged in the arduous undertaking of building a new church for which they are laying by every pie they can save from their slender earnings. I need not assure your Roman Catholic readers and others who may feel disposed to come to my help, that special prayers will be offered up by the people and their priest for their spiritual and temporal welfare."

Suicide by Opium.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gopal Peeraji, a labourer, aged thirty-two years, residing with his kept mistress Suckoo, at Nowroji Hill. About a month ago, the deceased quarrelled with Suckoo for having formed an undue acquaintance with another man, and whom she subsequently brought into the house to live with them. The deceased thereupon became angry and left the house. At 4 p.m., on Monday last, he returned home, turned Suckoo out of the house, saying that she had nothing to do with him, and bolted the door from inside. At 8-30 p.m. Suckoo who remained outside the room in a passage after she had been turned out by the deceased, heard the deceased breathing heavily in the rooms. She immediately raised an alarm, which brought a number of neighbours, who forced open the door and found the deceased lying unconscious on his bed. He was at once taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He died at 4-50 a. m. yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by taking opium.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, recorded further evidence in the case, in which Mr. Turner, solicitor, charged Mr. Munchershaw D. Wadia, recently a managing clerk in the complainant's office, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 1,664. Mr. Turner conducted his own case. The accused was defended by Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law.

After some further evidence had been recorded Mr. Turner again went into the witness-box, and said that in the month of October last he received instructions to defend Mr. Fonseica, a bailiff, in the Police Courts. The accused was managing the case. The case was heard on two occasions, on the 15th and 19th of October last. For the first hearing witness received Rs. 30, as his fee, on the second occasion the accused brought Rs. 20 to the witness and said that the balance would be given in the police court. The accused never paid the balance. Witness produced the accused's diary, showing in his own handwriting, which said Rs. 30, Mr. Turner's fee. There was another entry made on the 19th of October. It said Rs. 30, Mr. Turner's fee. Witness frequently asked the accused to bring him Rs. 10, the balance of the second fee of Rs. 30, but he always alleged that he had not received the same from the client. Witness demanded it from Fonseica by a letter on the 15th of June.

At this stage the case was again adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS, CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, September 20.
Vigil of Saint Mathew, Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, September 21.—St. Thomas' Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)
Thursday, September 21.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong with Sermon.
Thursday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Ranald, in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT FOR INCITEMENT TO RIOTING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Abdulla Somji, a notorious character, commonly known as Kana Hakim (one-eyed doctor), was charged by Constable Gannon, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, with inciting a mob of Mahomedans to riot on the first day of the outbreak. The accused was defended by Mr. DeSouza, pleader. On the 11th ultimo, the accused and a number of Mahomedans went to Duncan Road, crying "din, din." The accused was leading the mob and most of them had sticks in their hands. The accused incited his co-religionists to riot and plunder a Purdeshi sweetmeat-maker's shop. The Mahomedans, accordingly, looted the Purdeshi's shop and assaulted any and every Hindu they met in the street. It was then only the beginning of the riot. The policemen tried to arrest the accused but as the strength of the Mahomedan rioters was very great, they could not arrest him. The policemen knew the accused as a damaged character. He had a dispensary in that locality, and on the first day of the riot he spread great terror amongst the Hindus. Constable Gannon came on the spot, but the accused and his comrades had fled. Constable Gannon asked the policemen to search for and arrest the accused. The policemen went to the accused's shop consecutively for five days, but the accused could not be found there. On the 7th ultimo the accused was arrested on the road by Noorbeg Rustambeg, a policeman, who knew the accused well by sight. The sepoy deposed that the accused was leading a mob of Mahomedans at Duncan Road on the 11th ultimo. He was asking the Mahomedans to assault the Hindus and plunder a Hindu's shop. The accused assaulted a Hindu with a stick, which he had in his hand. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that he was not present at Duncan Road at the time when the shop was looted. When he was coming from a mosque after saying his prayers he heard the cry of "din, din," and he quietly walked away to his house. Mr. DeSouza called witnesses on behalf of the defence to prove an alibi.

Mr. DeSouza submitted that in the confusion, which was inseparable from such furious riots, it was impossible to arrest a right criminal. The accused might have had a bad reputation, but that did not prove that he took part in the riot. It was also true that the accused had been sentenced about twenty-two years ago to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, but that sentence was quashed on an appeal to the higher court. Since then the accused was as innocent as a new-born child.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was proved the accused incited about sixty Mahomedans to loot the Purdeshi's shop. The accused incited the mob to create disturbances. The excitement on the first day of the riot was great and the accused's conduct was calculated to add fuel to the flames. The accused had called Mr. Haji Abba to prove an alibi. If the accused called a wealthy man to give evidence on his behalf it did not follow that the evidence was reliable unless corroborated by other independent witnesses. It was possible that the accused might have arrived at the Duncan Road at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, from the mosque. The policeman's evidence was corroborated by several witnesses. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTACK UPON A BORAH FUNERAL PROCESSION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Moosaji Dossaji charged Poonja Maruthi, Pulia Canji, and Nursee Miya, with pelting a funeral procession, came on for hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused were not defended. On the 21st ultimo, the complainant's child died. A funeral procession of the Borahs was formed at the complainant's house at Shaik Abdul Street, to convey the body of the child to the graveyard at Mangulwadi. The procession passed through Candawadi without being molested, but as it passed by the house of Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle, and arrived near a grain-dealer's shop, the accused pelted the procession. One of the stones struck Alibboy Jeewanji, the corpse-bearer, and another struck Hasanalli Cusumji, the crier, who walked in front of the procession. The second accused was inciting the other accused to throw stones at the procession. This greatly embittered the feelings of the Borahs, but they walked away quietly. They reported the matter to a policeman who was doing duty at a short distance from the place, but the policeman could not arrest the accused. The complainant then communicated the matter to the Commissioner of Police, who told Inspector Briscoe to make the necessary enquiry. The latter made the enquiry, and advised the complainant to take out a summons against the accused, which was done. All the accused pleaded not guilty. The first and the third accused stated that they were not present at the shop at the time the funeral came there. The second accused said that he was taking his meal inside the shop when the procession arrived, and he did not throw any stones at the procession nor did he incite anybody to do so. The magistrate, in passing sentence upon the accused, remarked that their conduct was likely to create another riot. The excitement of the people had not ceased on the 21st ultimo, and if it were not for the peaceable nature of the Borahs, a riot would have surely ensued. The charge was of a serious character. If stones were thrown on any other class of Mahomedan funeral procession, a fearful sight would have resulted, and the consequences would have been very serious. It was proved that the second accused incited the others to throw stones and hurt the feelings of the Borahs. The magistrate sentenced the first and the third accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

LOOTING A CLOTH SHOP AT BHENDI BAZAAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, head of the Detective Police, placed two Mahomedans before Mr. Pheroz Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft and being in possessing of stolen property. On the 11th ultimo, a number of Mahomedan roughs, including Suleman Mubarak, one of the accused, broke open Mohunji Kalianji's shop, at Bhendi Bazaar. The mob looted the shop, and cloth, worth Rs. 1,200, was removed therefrom. After some inquiry the police were successful in arresting the first accused Suleman, against whom evidence was adduced to prove that he was one of those who broke open the complainant's shop and removed several pieces of cloth from it. A statement made by this accused before Detective Inspector Roshan Ali, led to the arrest of Haji Mahomed from whose possession several pieces of cloth, looted from the complainant's shop, were recovered. He was, therefore, charged with having in his possession stolen property. After recording the evidence, his Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced the first to eighteen months' and the second to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Some portion of the stolen property was also recovered from another Mahomedan, Aboo Mahomedali, yesterday afternoon, by the police, and the man will be placed before the Magistrate to-day.

CRICKET AT BROACH.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the Zoroastrian Cricket Club, captained by Mr. P. H. Clerk and the Ripon Cricket Club, captained by Mr. M. C. Munsiff. The former winning the toss sent the Riponians in, who put on a score of 92, of which J. Mordawala and N. Kelawala contributed 27 and 15 runs, respectively. The Zoroastrians then went in, and were dismissed for the small total of 28. As the Riponians had yet 64 runs to claim for their side the Zoroastrians, had to follow-on and made a little better show, scoring 42. Thus the Ripon Cricket Club won this very interesting match by an innings and 22 runs.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND.

	Rs.
Messrs. Vishram Ebrahim and Co.	125
Mahomed Haji Essak Elias	100
Haji Esmail Allana	100
Oomer Jamal	100
Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy	100
Narondas Rajaram and Co	100
Haji Adam Esmail	100
Jugonnath Gordhandas	100
Bai Rehmatbai, widow of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	100
Haridas Premjee	100
Girjashanker Virjaishanker	100
Kessowji Purshotum and Co.	100
Ruttonsey Moolji	100
Haji Mahomed Haji Jackaria	100
Kalidas Jootha	100
	1,525
Amount advertised up to the 14th instant.. Rs.	12,075
Total collection up to the 19th..	13,600

FAZALBHOY VISHRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VEERJEEVANDAS,
FATTEHALLI SHAIK AHMED,
NARAYAN GUNESH CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from proceedings of the Trustees' meeting held on the 12th September 1893:—

Read letter from the Engineer, No. 2109-83, dated 4th September 1893, reporting that the open shed on the west wharf, Victoria Dock, has been completed and giving a description of it; and stating that in connection therewith two lines of rails and turntables on the west wharf were taken up and relaid on either side of the new shed and connected by means of turntables to the Musjid bunder sidings; that two sidings on the north and middle jetties have been connected by turntables to the new siding on the east side of the new shed; that the store-room and adjoining shed on the west wharf, which were in the way of the new sidings, have been removed a little farther south; that three bays at the south-end of the copra merchant's shed were pulled down and re-erected clear of the sidings, and that one of the gate chowkies of the blue gate, Victoria Dock, which blocked the roadway on the west side of the new shed, was removed and a new chowkie fitted with door, windows, desk and cupboard re-erected in the pent on the east side of Warehouse C.

Resolution.—The special thanks of the Trustees, should be communicated to Mr. Squire for the satisfactory and expeditious manner in which this large shed was completed. The Trustees' thanks are also due to Mr. Framjee Ruttonjee, Supervisor in charge. The materials for the roof were not received from England until 2nd June and the shed was made available for occupation on the 15th June and proved of great use for the protection of grain for shipment during the inclement weather, which prevailed in the early part of the monsoon.

Read telegram from the Government of India, dated 6th September, 1893, to the Government of Bombay, intimating that, owing to paucity of Marine officers, the services of Commander Holland, Acting Assistant Port Officer, are urgently required; and requesting that, if possible, his services be replaced at the disposal of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and a local officer appointed temporarily in his stead. Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 671-M, dated 7th September, 1893. Read letter from the Port Officer, No. 2525-38, dated 8th September, 1893, stating that it is very inconvenient that Commander Holland should be taken away, but it can be arranged to replace his services at the disposal of the Government of India; and recommending that Mr. T. Thorburn, Harbour Master, be appointed Acting Assistant Port Officer. Read letter to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No 3055, dated 8th September, 1893, forwarding a copy of the Port Officer's letter above quoted; and stating that the Trustees regret the necessity, but will be prepared to make the services of Commander Holland available when Government require them.

Resolution.—Approved. The Trustees approve of the Port Officer's recommendation that Mr. Thorburn be appointed to act as Assistant Port Officer from the date of Commander Holland's departure.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 229, dated 6th September, 1893, directing that a notification be issued under the provisions of section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and of the bye-laws of the Bombay Port Trust, published under Government Notification No. 57, dated 23rd July, 1890, authorizing Mr. Charles Cockburn Talbot, Assistant Dock-master, P. and O. Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay from and to the anchorage north of Cross Island to and from the P. and O. Company's docks at Mazagon.

Resolution.—Mr. C. C. Talbot should be licensed accordingly.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No. 2485-44, dated 5th September, 1893, reporting that Mr. John Wight Livingstone, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, was, after performing 14 days' probation, examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers; and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government be adressed in the usual terms.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 228, dated 6th September 1893, communicating a letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. A—3678, dated 23rd August 1893, sanctioning the grant of the Trustees on or before 31st March, 1894, of an advance of 4 (four) lakhs of rupees on account of the Victoria Dock Works on the condition that the Trustees accept for every Rs. 96-3-2·53 they receive from the Government an obligation to pay as interest rupee 1 and annas 12 half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November of each year and to ultimately repay Rupees 100; and requesting the formal acceptance by the Trustees of the loan on these terms.

Resolution.—The conditions should be formally accepted.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 2nd September, 1893, stating that, when the question of paying interest to one of several joint-holders of Port Trust Securities and Debentures was placed before the Trustees, he was unable to suggest any course but that followed by Government; that the Government procedure entails the use of a form like a power of attorney which, in the case of the Trustees' Securities, would require to be stamped with a five-rupee stamp, and it is this tax that the Trustees in the interest of their debenture-holders are desirous of avoiding; and that the case was submitted to counsel, who has drafted a form of letter of request that would completely protect the Trustees and would not require any stamp.

Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee, recommending that the Trustees should act on counsel's opinion and adopt the form drafted by him.

Resolution.—In supersession of the orders in T. R. No. 166, dated 30th May, 1893, the Trustees are now pleased to direct that letters of request in the form drafted by counsel shall be accepted as authority for the payment of interest on Port Trust Securities and Debentures.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Engineer, No. 2101-34, dated 2nd September, 1893, reporting that, in anticipation of sanction, he has ordered certain alterations to be made in the conveniences attached to the quarters for the hydraulic foreman, Victoria Dock, which are necessary on sanitary grounds, at a cost of Rs. 300 to be met from the budget allotment under the head of Engine House stores and repairs.

It is proposed to sanction this.

Letter from the Port Officer, No. 2482-66, dated 4th September, 1893, reporting that a water-logged boat was observed by the light-keeper at the Prongs Lighthouse on the 3rd instant floating two miles west of the light-house; that two of the crew were picked up with the assistance of life-buoys and four others swam ashore on spars, and that the boat was drifting towards Karanja.

Letter from Messrs. W. W. Squire, Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, and P. G. Messent, Assistant Engineer, No. 2152/1, dated 8th September, 1893, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Engineer to the Trust on the 8th instant after office-hours.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Military Works, No. 980, dated 8th September, 1893, reporting that, owing to the rock which was under the dam of the Arsenal Basin, which has still to be removed to bring the level of the basin to 66 T. H. D., the bunder will not be open for public traffic before December 1893.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 230, dated 6th September, 1893, directing that the draft Port Rules for keeping Harbour craft clear of the Port Trust dredgers and hoppers when at work and not under control, be published as corrected by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine for general information in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

8. Statement of Cottons, Twist and Metals in the Port Trust Warehouses during August 1893.—

	August 1893.	August 1892.
Cotton, bales	8,146	16,143
Do. cases	11,707	15,307
Twist, bales	1,709	1,695
Copper, tons	244½	362½
Yellow metal in tons	428½	82½

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Sept. 1893.	For week ending 8th Sept. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	18
,, ,, out of ,,	13	14
,, transported	14	10
,, attended to	3	...
,, warped	3	...

Statement of Vessels using Port Trust Docks:—

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	7	8
,, left	7	4
,, remaining in dock	12	15
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	7	8
,, left	4	4
,, remaining in dock	9	10

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 2nd Sept., 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
s s Satranji	1,192	2 days.
s s Rajapuri	236	2 days.
s s Shiravati	200	1 day.
s s Gharipuri	62·44	1 day.
s s Kalanadi	201	1 day.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	78 33	66 84	64 76	61 6
Monday, September 18th	0 15	0 11	0 16	0 76
Total	78 48	66 95	64 92	61 82
Total fall to September 18th, 1892	118 15	93 31	92 18	88 90
Total fall to September 18th, 1891	85 9	67 28	71 0	67 97

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 15th Sept. 1893:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	72	82	Nasik	35	53
Raver	19	48	Deolali	32	75
Nimbhora	32	52	Ghoti	86	62
Bhadli	26	43	Nargaon	25	97
Jalgaon	26	17	Warangaon	31	5
Sirsoli	19	12	Hootgi	25	38
Mhasawad	24	32	Mohol	17	80
Maheji	30	52	Madha	14	33
Pachora	32	68	Barsi Road	16	55
Kajgaon	22	63	Kem	15	99
Naydongri	21	42	Jeur	19	41
Chalisgaon	23	10	Pomalwari	15	10
Nandgaon	17	74	Diksal	14	33
Munmar	21	72	Lonauli	195	76
Lasalgaon	25	59	Dhond	15	91
Khervadi	24	14	Talegaon	42	51

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·625	S E	7	89·1	75·1	91	0·08	21·98	–0·18
Agra	29·728	S E	7	88·6	75·5	79	..	21·21	–5·53
Cawnpore	29·804	S S E	2	86·0	75·1	97	..	49·80	...
Allahabad	29·763	S E	2	87·5	75·8	91	0·14	40·24	+10·21
Jhansi	29·750	S W	3	87·4	72·2	79	..	3·27	–5·43
Jacobabad	29·659	Calm	5	102·5	77·1	61	..	1·53	–1·36
Karachi	29·731	W S W	11	87·0	76·8	71	..	7·26	+0·95
Jeypore	29·712	S S W	6	83·0	72·0	96	0·25	21·47	–1·04
Ajmere	29·751	W	13	76·4	71·1	90	0·41	21·83	+7·15
Deesa	29·780	S W	14	78·1	72·3	92	0·43	47·42	+23·04
Ahmedabad	29·805	S W	3	83·2	74·1	86	0·12	39·87	...
Bhuj	29·766	W	23	85·9	76·9	70	..	11·79	–3·65
Rajkot	29·811	W	15	83·9	73·3	76	..	21·90	–6·37
Veraval	29·858	W	7	83·1	75·2	89	..	11·11	...
Neemuch	29·786	W	21	88·8	70·6	92	0·04	39·22	+10·07
Indore	29·839	W	6	81·5	68·6	96	0·31	34·06	+3·33
Saugor	29·803	S W	3	84·3	70·1	83	..	59·17	+20·92
Jubbulpore	29·805	Calm	1	85·4	72·1	86	1·86	63·85	+17·15
Hoshangabad	29·822	W	2	85·3	71·7	88	..	35·58	–16·29
Khandwa	29·839	W	3	85·7	74·2	82	..	23·46	–5·72
Raipur	29·795	W N W	2	86·3	72·1	88	1·85	42·70	–3·02
Nagpur	29·827	W S W	5	87·8	73·1	77	0·09	38·02	–3·79
Amraoti	29·844	W S W	6	88·7	70·8	77	..	24·71	–4·26
Akola	29·833	W	8	87·5	69·7	77	..	20·46	–7·32
Surat	29·796	W	F	86·0	75·0	86	0·09	42·18	+2·91
Malegaon	29·863	N W	11	88·4	71·7	75	..	8·83	–10·13
Bombay	29·903	N N W	14	84·6	74·2	85	0·14	56·39	–13·52
Poona	29·910	W	10	84·1	67·9	73	..	22·28	+5·38
Aurangabad	29·909	S W	5	87·9	66·6	70	..	17·51	...
Sholapur	29·914	W N W	8	86·7	67·1	76	..	15·11	–8·63
Ratnagiri	29·923	N W	4	82·9	74·9	83	0·63	81·99	–18·08
Belgaum	29·937	W S W	1	77·3	63·9	89	0·01	27·60	–6·59
Goa	29·961	W	10	85·1	75·4	83	..	75·50	...
Karwar	29·936	N E	1	82·2	76·1	92	0·24	90·81	–19·63
Mangalore	29·959	E N E	2	83·8	72·9	88	..	87·92	–15·13
Calicut	29·952	Calm	9	85·3	72·1	85	..	73·18	–9·83
Cochin	29·966	N N E	M	86·3	74·6	82	0·08	50·37	–23·06
Bangalore	30·001	W	7	78·7	62·4	83	..	16·35	–0·36
Secunderabad	29·893	N W	8	83·7	70·8	77	..	36·31	+13·21
Masulipatam	29·827	W N W	7	87·1	76·0	83	..	21·41	+0·21
Bellary	29·923	N W	10	88·5	70·4	71	..	12·44	+1·49
Cuddapah	29·920	W	..	87·5	72·7	84	0·11	25·92	+10·65
Madras	29·882	Calm	6	86·7	76·2	91	0·11	12·79	–1·52
Coimbatore	29·973	S	2	87·8	69·3	86	..	3·64	–1·11
Trichinopoly	29·913	W S W	3	98·6	76·8	58	..	5·77	–3·85
Negapatam	29·895	Calm	4	91·0	71·7	86	0·45	13·72	+3·76
Colombo	29·973	W S W	5	85·5	73·5	65	..	16·06	–6·22

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·50 (75·79); G. T. H.=0·43 (61·51); St. G. H.=0·45 (61·64); C. P.=0·14 (56·39).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly. There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Deesa and Ajmere, a rapid fall at Delhi and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Cylon and lowest at Delhi. Gradients are steep in Rajputana, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and moderate to slight elsewhere. Winds are south-easterly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, north-easterly at Karwar, Manglore and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to strong at Ajmere, Rajkote, Deesa, Neemuch and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Ajmere, 18 at Neemuch, and 16 at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 8° to 14° below the normal at Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa and Madras, and the minimum temperature 5° in defect at Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Jabalpore (1·86") and Raipur (1·85"), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Allahabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Indore, Nagpore, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Cochin, Cudddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved north-eastwards and is now central over Delhi where strong winds accompanied by moderately heavy rain are likely to blow. Elsewhere conditions continue to be favourable for local showers. The isobars indicate that the weather in the Bay is squaly and more or less unsettled. The mail steamer "Clyde" left Aden at about 5 p.m. on the 11th and reports having experienced up to Latitude 14° 23' N., Longitude 54° 37' E. at noon on the 13th, light to fresh southerly and south-westerly winds and south-easterly or southerly swell; to arrival in Port at 6-20 a.m. on the 17th, light to fresh monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky from Longitude 59° E., and rainy and squally weather from about Longitude 70° E.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA Sept. 19.

A cyclonic storm, moved rapidly north eastward to centre, thus moving between Ludhiana and Sirsa and advancing towards the hills a little to the west of Simla. The barometer depression at centre of storms has increased the pressure therefore having fallen rapidly in Rajputana; elsewhere the pressure usually falling slowly. Strong cyclonic circulation winds westerly and north westerly across the peninsula but moderate in force, winds irregular in north eastern India. A tendency to cyclonic circulation in north of the Bay. The temperture in deficit over the whole of India, deficit principally in day temperatures which it Punjab are nine degrees below normal the rainfall in general except in Bombay and South Peninsula, the heaviest falls are Mount Abu, and Hazaribagh four, Ludhiana three, Diamond island, Silchar, Dehradum Gorakhpur, Sirsa, Mussoorie and Sutra two to three, Tavoy, Gnatong, Falsepoint, Balasore, Bareilly, Meerut, Umballa, Chakrata, Simla, Jubbulpore and Raipur one to two inches and Mooltan six tenths of an inch. The storm will break up in the hills to the west of Simla probably during the next 24 hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th September, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·812
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of wind*	W, W S W, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	336
Fall of Rain	0·97
Total fall during month	5·17
,, ,, year	62·79
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 19th September	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Glantivy, 1,921 tons, Captain W Frances sailed yesterday for Bushire, in ballast.

The Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain J J Wood, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,990 tons, Captain G Hansen, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo, Mr Aulf, Lieut J H Casserley as cabin and 122 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—September 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Jedda	23-9	B & P S N Co
E	C. Ranald	1339	Young	Marseilles	25-9	F Muir & Co
H&J	Glantivy	1922	Francis	Bushire	19-9	W&A Graham
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Mangalore	22-9	
M	Tanjore	1402	Barron	Mauritius	25-9	H C Joosub
N	Stolzenfels	1990	Hanson	Hamburg	20-9	Glade & Co
P	Gharapuri	19	......	Not fixed		Shepherd&Co
Q	Ponani	513	Ahmed	Bhownugger	20-9	Shprd&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
4	Ravenna	1915	Brown	Not fixed		P & O Co
5	Clyde	2198	Parfitt	China	21-9	P & O Co
6	Shannon	2389	Crewe	London	23-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-10	A Lloyd's
8	M. Valerie	2644	Costanza	China	21-9	A Lloyd's
10	Clio	1779	Wood	Hull	19-9	F Muir & Co
13	Paula sp	281	Breymann	Not fixed		H S Siddick
16	Eiffel Tower	2063	Peterson	Amsterdam		T Morrison

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Sir Lancelot 836 Brebner......Mauritius......V Ebraim
Tug Princess......B. P. Trust

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Imperator s	Bechtinger	Trieste, Sept 3.
19	Pachumba s	Plommer	Karachi, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Bisagno s	De Negri	Genoa, &c.
	Clio s	Wood	Hull via Karachi.
	Glantivy s	Frances	Bushire.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
,, Stolzenfels, Hanson, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Ship Forteviot, for Calcutta.
Steamer Byculla, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
,, Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
Barque Paula, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
14	Eridan s	Negre	Colombo.
	Scharlachberger s	Groot	Antwerp, July 29.
	Bancoora s	Langlois	Bombay, Sept 1.
	Arroyo s	Samuel	Delagoa Bay, Aug
	Hartfield sp	Marley	Philadelphia, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14.—Steamers Maharaja and Aglaia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
15	Clan Macgregor s	Glasgow.
	Bhopal s	Hamburg.
	Nadir s	Bombay.
16	Bezwada s	Calcutta.
	Argus s	Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
15	Clan Forbes s	London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
July					
16	Brisk H M's.	Streeten	Cruise	5	Somali coast
August					
16	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		
20	Mayo R I M s s	Finney	Somali coast		
27	Arara	Mackinley	Perim	7	Calcutta
Sept.					
1	Plevna	Turkiff	Jeddah	9	Somali coast
4	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	5	Hodeida
	Sidra	Humphries	Cardiff		
	Parramatta	Harris	London	5	Sdney
6	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	6	Mussowa
	Amarapoora	Bice	Java	7	Port Said F O
7	Oceana	Stewart	Sydney	8	London
	Ursa	Phippen	Passorange	7	Port Said F O
	Meyun	Platt	Somali coast.	8	Perim
	H W Jarlsberg	Houge	Samarang	7	Port Said FO
	Ileafaee	Cormack	Jeddah	9	Muccala &c
	Brisk H M's.	Streeten	Somali coast.		
	Assam	Creery	Bombay		
	Java	Tillard	London	8	China
	Kansler	Jerchau	Zanzibar		Hamburg
8	Clan Monroe	Jones	Madras		London
	Jumna	Stevenson	Brisbane		London
	Imperatrix	Nicolich	Bombay	9	Trieste
	Preussen	Hogemann	Bremen	8	China
	Pei ho	Tezegabel	Zanzibar		Marseilles
10	Kaiser	Issandroff	Hamburg	10	Zanzibar
	Gorji	Thomas	Suez		Bussorah
	Java	Frohawk	Bombay	11	Zanzibar
11	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Quantock	Main	Rangoon	11	Port Said FO

Aden, 11th September, 1893.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 19.

From Glasgow.

Hispania s—150 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cawasjee
Clan Ranald s—25 cases wine, 100 cases whisky and 50 cases beer, Turner Morrison and Co; 200 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Liverpool.

Australia s—2 hogsheads wine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Hull.

Clio s—400 cases matches, S A S Dawood, 15 cases matches, C Moosajee; 20 crates earthernware, S M Fazul; 22 cases earthernware and 50 cases glassware, H A Kareem H Tyeb; 75 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy.

Form Antwerp.

Stolzenfels s—24 cases earthern ware, S Cassum; 25 cases papers, S A S Dawood; 25 cases glassware, M Curumsee; 400 cases candles, D Khanbhoy.

From Hamburg.

Gutenfels s—6 cases chemical other sorts, Treacher and Co.
Stolzenfels s—4 cases glassware K Somejee; 5 cases glass ware, J Runmull; 4 cases writing papers, F Shurufolli.
Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

For Marseilles.

Glava s—35 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Laseyne s—25 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

From Charente.

Branksome Hall s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.
Shannon s—51 cases brandy, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—2 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Orion s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Maneckjee Bezonjee.
Maria Valerie s—2 cases stationery, A Abdool Reman; 24 cases glassware, E Nanjee; 11 cases glassware, F M Roysee; 9 bales printing papers, C A Rahim and Bros; 26 cases glassware, S M Cassum; 5 cases glassware, C Nanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 19.

For London.

Shannon s—43 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 40 cwts deer horns, V Gangjee; 7 cuts ivory, E Passia and Co; 30 bales hides, N Futehally and Co; 70 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 13 cwts ivory, L Ebram.

For Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Clan Ranald s—97 cwts gum, Eugine Meiffre; 4,481 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 170 cwts gum, Jetha Premjee; 9,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Calcutta.

Japan s—406 bales cotton, R Lachimandas; 200 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

For Hongkong.

Maria Valerie s—75 cwts ooplate, 62 cwts myrabolloms, Quan Lun Esoo; 500 bales twist, K Hurnundrai; 37½ cwts shark pins, N Meanee.
Clyde s—2 cwts ivory and 12 cwts peacock feathers, R Dattoo; 20 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, R Buldeo; 19 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 12 chests opium, L Chattoo; 7½ cwts genda horns, 13½ cwts ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 243 cwts raisins, Yan Shun and Co; 262 cwts raisins and 22 cwts kissmiss, Quan Lun Esoo 11 boxes gold stone, P F Talati; 125 cwts onions, R Meggjee; 102 bales twist, and 25 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co; 29 chest opium, T Luchminarayen; 50 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 62 chest opium, N J Abraham; 21 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 82 chests opium, The B and P S F Co; 4 chests opium, The P and O Co; 39 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 42 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 7½ chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee.

For Shanghai.

Maria Valerie s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Clyde s—124 chests opium and 114 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 19 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 340 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 12 chests opium, B Hamandas; 37 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 15½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 12 chest opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 24 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 bales piece goods, T Moolji Sons and Co; 17 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

For Kobe.

Clyde s—192 bales twist, and 5 bales piece goods, Thos G Hill and Co.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve, Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OOKERDA KHETSEY MILL.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract, the Undersigned will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., put up for sale, on the premises, the Ookerda Khetsey Mill, at Parel, with all buildings, machinery and appurtenances, and the land on which they are situated, containing about 22,500 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Trustees of the Estate of the said Ookerda Khetsey, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 20, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of gray and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured book-muslin.
1 ,, white jacconettes.
2 ,, coloured blankets.
2 ,, Turkey-red twist.
1 bale striped drill.

E. S. and Co.—110-11—2 cases glassware on account of the concerned.

On account and at the risk of Marwaree Hurdayal Doorgadutt.

75
405—1 case printed saree cloth, 40 inch.
E. S. & Co.

On account and at the risk of Muthooradass Jaitha.—

F. & Co. and W. B.—53-55—3 cases white shirtings 34+41 yards.

ex-s. s. Australia.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 20 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 13,360 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

ON FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Waree Bunder, in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, close to the Tobacco Godowns, by order of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy and on account and at the risk of KHOJA CURRIMBHOY HIRJEE—

13,360 cases American Kerosine Oil "Daylight brand," in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE OF 9 CASES GOLD BROCADE GRENADINE SCARFS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C—C 114
225 27
241 43
252 54
9 cases each 100 pieces 50" by 90" including fringes, gold brocade grenadine scarfs.

SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

D—1887—1 case, 91 pieces, 35-36 inches, 929½ yards white embroidered flowered spotted net.

1914—1 case, 150 pieces, 35-36 inches, 1,531½ yards white embroidered flowered plain net.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNS AND REVOLVERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th Inst., at 3 p.m. all the Guns and Revolvers of the late Army Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Limited.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE IN BOMBAY.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Girjashanker Vujeshunker, the mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th November, 1891, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dossa Kirpal, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved therein, the following immovable property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estates in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Cooria Street, on or towards the east by the Argyll Road, and on or towards the west by land in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises were registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and were situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with all the chawl, messuage, tenement and building, consisting of seven apartments or compartments, which have been built on the said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof, and which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward B No. 4743 and street No. 11834. The abovementioned property is built on a piece of land held under a lease for the term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st of March, 1878, at a monthly rent of Rs. 38-14-2 for the first 20 years and thereafter at a monthly rent of Rs. 58-5-4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office. No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 20, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GAS CHANDELIERS, WALL LAMPS, IRON DOORS, &c., AT THE OLD ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE TREACHER & Co. FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, handsome glass 1, 3 and 5 lights gas chandeliers, wall lamps, iron doors, &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniatnre office brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab, about 14-1½, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 bay Arab horse, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made houshold furniture by John Roberts and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built victoria, by Peter and Sons, London, in very good order, with a powerful black waler horse and harness, &c., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The following property will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, Attorney for Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan, of Surat, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Sedick Allana, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, and made between the said Haji Sedick Allana of the one part and the said Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan of the other part :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, otherwise known as Rungaree Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, but within the registration sub-district of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 116 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 32 and Street Nos. 121, 123, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1449, and new No. 7201, old Survey No. 1057, new Survey No. 1934, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Gazee Abaman, and on or towards the south by the property of Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Essa, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hoossin Khan, Attorney for the said mortgagee, at his office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 20, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwading Baggage, &c.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

MARQUES DE MISA'S

PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.

GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 31, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
OUR STOCK OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
For present Sowing, just to hand, in excellent condition.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(For Seasons 1893-94)

Is now ready, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

(By the late R. BARTON WEST, late editor "The Indian Gardener," &c.)

The most practical work on "Gardening in India" ever published.

Cloth Rs. 5 ; a few Copies in Limp paper at Rs. 3-8.

TO LET.

WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.

A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.

Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.

The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES, Mussoorie.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................................Re
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

THE price of Consols in London remained yesterday at 97¾ ; and that of Indian Sterling Loan at 106⅝. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday ; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. Bar Silver advanced in value ⅛d. per oz., say to 34 3/8 ; Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3/16 per cent. lower, at £66. Silver, in New York, was ⅜ cent dearer, at 75½ cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·85½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was unchanged, at 1s. 2 15/16d. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 98 *ex-coupon* ; Paris Exchange in London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·27½.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool receded in value 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, to 4 5/8d., but quotations for other ready stuff were unchanged. American Arrivals were 3-32d. per lb. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 35-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 39-64d. for January-February. The Market closed quiet ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 8⅜ cents per lb. ; while, in December Futures, the heavy drop of 26 points took place, at 8·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales ; and the new season's first Receipts now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Friday's Receipts ...	19,000	27,000	54,000
Two days' do. ...	29,000	42,000	83,000
Since 1st instant ...	116,000	187,000	372,000

The recent improved demand for Cotton in our local market has not been sustained to-day, and the feeling has become quiet, while prices have given way Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing whatever, and the Mills have taken only 100 bales each of Dhulia, at Rs. 165 ; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 191 ; and Ujjein, at Rs. 159 per candy.

WHEAT has been in small regard by shippers, and the tone of the market has remained quiet. Quotations are mostly unchanged, and we now quote as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent......Rs.	4	1	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ,,	4	0	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi............... ,,	4	1	0	,,
Red Delhi .... ,,	3	14	0	,,
Hard Yellow..................... ,,	4	4	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad .... ,,	3	13	0	,,
Hard Red .... ,,	3	11	0	,,

SEEDS at moderate business has again been done in this market, the tone of which keeps steady, without any further change in rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..	2,806	bales.
Wheat...	17,037	cwts.
Linseed	3,446	,,
Rapeseed....................................	3,622	,,
Poppyseed..................................	947	,,
Groundnuts	676	,,
Castorseed	3,610	,,
Rice..	8,049	,,

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been done for Liverpool, October-November-December shipment, at 16s. 6d. per ton. The Bormida (s) has been fixed for picked ports, at 17s. 6d. to 18s. per ton, to load at Kurrachee.

EXCHANGE opened easier to-day, at 1s. 3⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-32d. Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for 1894, and has remained the same all day, moderate business having been reported for next year at this rate. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 11-32d. was named for September delivery, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for next year ; but at the close, 1s. 3 5-16d. for ready, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for 1894, was quoted, and business done thereat, yesterday's firmness having disappeared in presence of Reuter's half contradictory telegram about the rumoured loan by the Secretary of State, for want of confidence. The effect of the rumour even shows, however, pretty plainly what is the only remaining sensible thing to be done, apart from the Government Paper and Silver question ; and the market, in the absence of many export Bills, closed quiet and unsettled as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 3 1-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16 to 11-32	,,
Francs do.	1·61¼ to ½d.	,,

for ready business ; Bank Telegraphic for 1894 being quoted at 1s. 3 3-16d. ; and Credits, in the same positions, at 1s. 3 13-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of about ⅛ per cent. in Fours from yesterday's closing quotations, and eventually became steady, though quiet, at 104 15-16 for cash ; 104 13-16 for the coming settlement ; and 104⅞ for the October account, with buyers at the rates for Account, these also being the closing rates. 97½ has been quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES are almost lifeless ; but quotations are generally unchanged in the absence of fresh business to test them. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 5 per share, being now quoted at Rs. 1,135.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera...	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97¾
3 per cent. Rentes	98 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	34 3/8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

10 p.m.	79·0

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 19.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	82·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with all places in Nicaragua, restored.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil completely suspended in consequence of political troubles.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 9-30 p.m., the 20th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th September, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	3	50 p.m.	15	46
Teheran	19	1	40 p.m.	...	36
Suez	16	1	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 19th September, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	3
,, Kurrachee	...	19	...	1
,, Madras	...	48	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COLEMAN—August 16, at Sydney, New South Wales, Gilbert Cyril Taunton, the youngest son of the late Charles Coleman, aged 23 years and 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEWART—September 15, at Darjeeling the wife of Arthur A Gordon Stewart, Chittagong, of a son.

DEATH.

WINN—September 12, at the Cottage, New Hope Estate, Ouchterlony Valley, suddenly, Frederick Winn, in his 38th year.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

ACCORDING to the dictum of those who hold that the lower the rupee the better for business, the trade of the Bombay Presidency in the year 1892-93, when exchange reached its lowest term ought to have flourished beyond all precedent. The Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency for the year which ended on the 31st of March last, does not, however, bear out that theory. It is true, that the volume of trade estimated in the depreciated rupee exceeded the one hundred and five crores of the year before by nearly half-a-crore, but the increase is apparent only, the low rate of exchange having considerably enhanced the nominal value of both exports and imports. The trade of the Port of Bombay with foreign countries amounted to rather more than eighty-six crores and a-quarter, nearly eighty-two per cent. of the whole external commerce of the Presidency. This was an increase of more than six crores over the preceding year, imports as well as exports showing pretty equally in the increment. This is a further indication that the effect of low exchange is not the overruling and decisive factor in respect of the export trade, which it is so frequently and so confidently asserted to be. The import trade increased equally with the export trade, which ought to have been inordinately stimulated by the fact that the rupee was gradually sinking to one and two pence half-penny. The excess of the imports and exports was due to the large transactions in treasure, which exceeded the figures of the year 1891-92 by little less than seven crores. Silver was largely imported, owing to its seductive cheapness, combined with the then existing facility for converting the depreciated metal into rupees at the Indian Mints. On the other hand gold was freely exported, apparently with a view to profit by the tempting, though delusive, cheapness of silver. Contrary to previous experience since 1878-79, the exports of gold exceeded the imports. The balance in favour of India during the thirteen years was thirty-eight crores of gold ; but last year the gold exports exceeded the imports by nearly three crores. The imports of silver rose to eleven and a quarter crores, four and a-half crores more than in the previous year. The increase of the volume of trade was due wholly to these transactions in the precious metals ; without them the year of lowest exchange would have seen a considerable reduction in the volume of trade. As it was the imports were greater by nearly three crores, due to the large inflow of silver.

There was a great falling off in the imports of merchandise, especially in bulk, the value being less by only forty-nine lakhs. Piece-goods, representing one-quarter of the total value of the import trade, did not amount to seven crores, there being a decline of seventy-one and a-half lakhs, or 9½ per cent. on the previous year's imports. There was a decline of twenty-two lakhs or twenty-five per cent. in twist and yarn. As those branches of the cotton import trade had fallen off in the year 1891-92 by ten and a-half and seventeen and a-half per cent., respectively, as compared with the previous year, the writer of the Annual Statement is justified in regarding the further decline as a serious check to trade. In this connection it is ominous to note that the imports of machinery and mill-work went up to nearly a crore and a-quarter, as compared with eighty-nine lakhs and a-half in the present year, and an average of eighty-four lakhs in the last ten years. Raw silk fell off from twenty-three lakhs eighty-five thousand pounds weight, to nineteen lakhs thirty-two thousand pounds, and in value by twenty-six and a-half lakhs. While there was an increase in the value of silk, and a slight increase in the imports of raw wool, more than counterbalanced by a decline of twelve lakhs in wool manufactures. The falling off in coal amounted to sixty-two thousand tons, the total imports of 99,000 tons being less than the average of the ten years, by 35,000 tons. The increased use of Indian coal may be credited with the reduction in the import of British coal. Ten thousand hundredweight of copper more than the 260,000 cwts, imported in the previous year represented an increase in the value of some five lakhs. The decline of exports was in value but twenty-seven lakhs—owing as we have said to the enhanced number of rupees representing the sterling value—but the decline in bulk was considerable. Eighty-seven per cent. of the export trade is made up of raw cotton, seeds, twist and yarn, grain and pulse, with opium and other drugs. The extent to which the delusive rupee price may conceal the realities of trade, is shown very strikingly in the fact that while the exports of raw cotton with twist and yarn show an increase of two and a-half crores the excess actually shipped was only ninety thousand bales of cotton, and one hundred and fifty-four lakhs of pounds in the case of twist and yarn. Seeds, which were exported in smaller quantities than in the previous year, show an improvement to the apparent value of forty-eight lakhs of rupees. The export of the great staples of grain and pulse declined alike in bulk and value, the latter being sixty-six lakhs of cwts. less, and the former three crores of rupees. There was a falling off in opium and other drugs amounting to twenty-seven lakhs, while tea declined fifteen lakhs of pounds, and twelve lakhs of rupees. It is clear that a period of low exchange can be very disastrous to the export trade in such staples as grain, tea, and opium. It is small satisfaction for such a heavy decline under the chief heads of exports to find that there has been an increase under some minor heads, amounting in respect to drying and tanning materials to twenty-seven lakhs. The re-exports of foreign merchandise which scarcely amount to nine per cent. of the total export trade partook of, showed an increase of eight lakhs. The re-export of cotton and piece-goods fell off ten lakhs. There was increased activity in the re-export of refined sugar to Mozambique, Arabia, Persia, and Turkey in Asia, which improved by thirteen lakhs, and gave the increment of eight lakhs on the whole trade.

The key to the generally unsatisfactory results of the year's trading is to be found in the pithy statement : "Exchange averaged 14·9d., for the year, against 16·7d., in 1891-92." The writer of the review preparing the tables, is fully justified in his conclusion that the general result of the year's transactions of the Port of Bombay has not been satisfactory. While the rupee value of the trade is the highest yet seen, the enhancement is delusive, the trade having actually suffered in volume as compared with 1891-92, when the rupee was nearly a penny higher. What becomes of the infallible stimulus to exports which so many people have maintained is to be found in a falling exchange ? The apparent increase of the totals is due in large measure to the fact that it is stated in terms of a considerably depreciated rupee, and to some extent to the accident that higher prices were obtained for some articles in the Home markets. The tea industry did not profit by the fall of exchange in favour of which the Planters' Association memorialised the Government of India a few months ago. The tea trade actually contracted under the operation of that safeguard. It is observed by the writer of the Review that the exceptional importation of silver last year was not required for trade purposes, and he attributes it to a desire to exchange gold for the cheaper metal at rates which were deemed very satisfactory. It would be curious to learn the present thoughts of those provident importers of silver, now that the American Congress is discussing measures which will have for their certain effect a further fall in the value of silver, while the concomitant rise in the value of gold will make it a very costly undertaking to purchase back the three crores of that metal which was so readily given away for declining silver last year. The mania for importing silver still continues, and there is less reason than ever to suppose that it is required for purposes of trade. It is a question well deserving the consideration of Government, whether an import duty should not be imposed upon that metal. Had a duty of even two per cent been leviable on the eleven crores of silver imported last year, the Treasury would have profited considerably, and the importers would, doubtless, have been as willing to pay that duty as to pay two per cent. for mintage. The imports of silver last year exceeded those of 1891-92 by 131 per cent. There was evidently sufficient margin in this amount to allow for a reasonable duty had the Government been sufficiently well advised to impose it betimes. The silver imported nearly all came from the United Kingdom, which is the depot which receives American silver until it passes on to the East. The trade of Bombay with the United Kingdom increased during the year from 38·62 per cent. of the whole foreign trade to 42·49 per cent. The improvement was wholly due to the transactions in the precious metals. Transactions in ordinary merchandise show a remarkable tendency to decline every year, having fallen from twenty-eight crores in 1888, to twenty-one crores last year. Imports and exports share equally in this decline. The imports of steel and iron have fallen off forty-two, and twenty-seven per cent., respectively ; woollens twenty-four, and coal twelve per cent. The only improvement observable was in machinery and mill-work, amounting to thirty-six per cent.—an improvement which in the nature of things cannot be expected to continue. China comes next to the United Kingdom, with 14·72 per cent. of our external trade. This trade fell off five per cent. during the year, through the diminished transactions in gold and silver. The trade with France, which comes next, is eight per cent. of the whole ; that also declined as compared to the previous year, but was fourteen per cent. above the average of the previous five years. Altogether 1892-93 was a disappointing year, although the rupee came so near one and two pence.

THE Government of India have issued an important resolution which we published *in extenso* yesterday—to give practical effect to Lord Lansdowne's declaration at the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, that every encouragement will be given to private enterprise to extend the railway system. Land will be given free for the construction of branch and feeder lines, and for the station yards offices and warehouses necessary for their working. Facilities will likewise be afforded for procuring ballast, quarrying, brick-making, and the like. It might be worth while to go further and allow the private companies to procure at a reasonable price sleepers in the vast sal forests through which the Bengal-Nagpur line passes in certain districts. Why that inexhaustible supply of cheap sleepers was not used for the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, instead of importing steel sleepers from Europe at four times the cost, has never been explained. There is no imaginable reason why the sal forests should not be utilised for the lines which the present resolution was intended to call into existence. Every information will be given in regard to the projected lines which the Government will assign to private companies to construct ; surveys, plans, and estimates so far as available will be open to inspection. It is also intended, if no legal impediment stand in the way, to allow interest at four per cent. to be paid out of capital during the time of construction, and for half-a-year after the line is opened for traffic. Every individual case will be dealt with according to special circumstances ; the concessions indicated will be given in whole or in part as may be deemed expedient. The Government desire to confine concessions, to such projects as contain within themselves fair prospects of success. Capitalists will, therefore, have full assurance that no wild cut lines will be palmed off on them by unscrupulous speculators. These concessions, which will take the place of the Government guarantee hitherto granted, will entitle the State to control the rates and fares and to supervise and inspect the lines during construction and when at work. The standard of the State railways must be adhered to. The proposed lines will be subsidiary to and worked in connection with the existing main lines. The Government retain the right of purchasing a line on re-payment of the capital expenditure in fifty years, or on payment of twenty-five years purchase after twenty-one years, the net traffic earnings of the previous five years constituting the basis of computation. In consideration of the increase of traffic brought by these subsidiary lines to the main lines, the latter will make a return out of their gross traffic earnings of a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the earnings from the traffic between the branch and main lines as will bring the dividend of the branch company up to four per cent. It remains to be seen whether these concessions, which are not inconsiderable, will tempt British capital to open up new regions to commerce. The relative stability which the rupee is intended to acquire under the new legislation, will, if realised, certainly contribute largely to that consummation.

MR. COOPER has found Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee, one of the proprietors of the Sorab Mill, guilty of the charge of offering a bribe to a public servant as a reward for showing favour in his official capacity. The proprietors of the mill in question had a contract with the Ordnance Department for the supply of jhools for horses at a certain price. When the jhools were delivered, Mr. R. W. Dyer, assistant overseer in the Department, rejected them on the ground that they were not 14½ lbs. weight. The proprietors of the mill protested that the agreement did not prescribe that weight which would have entailed a heavy loss at the price of Rs. 7-8 per jhool. This contention was justified by the result. The jhools supplied were of the description provided for in the contract, and the department has since accepted them. But it appears that on the 12th July, while the question was undecided, Mr. Bomanjee went to Mr. Dyer's house, and in his absence gave Mrs. Dyer, in the presence of her son, an envelope which contained five ten-rupee currency notes, and asked her to give it to her husband. Meeting Mr. Dyer in the afternoon, he asked him whether he had received the envelope, and expressed the hope that he would get the jhools passed. This was the case for the prosecution. It was traversed by the accused, on whose behalf Mr. Inverarity called Mr. Drewett and the manager of the Mill at Dadur, to prove that at 10-30 on the morning of the 12th July, when Mrs. Dyer and her son stated that Bomanjee was handing them the envelope at their house in Colaba, he was at the mill to meet Mr. Drewett by appointment. Mr. Inverarity also pointed out that there was no outside evidence to corroborate that given by Mr. Dyer's family, and he asked the magistrate to acquit the prisoner, who was the victim of the prevalent belief that public servants are accessible to bribes. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, however, regarded the differences as to time on which Mr. Inverarity rested the alibi, as a mistake as to the exact hour on the part of either Mrs. Dyer or Mr. Drewett, and he considered the evidence that a bribe had been offered conclusive. This decision, no one under the circumstances can call in question. But the magistrate, while expressing his opinion that it was not the intention of the accused to induce the complainant to defraud Government by passing jhools other than those the accused rightly considered the mills had contracted to supply, sentenced the accused to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees. His Worship was no doubt right in stigmatising as a grave offence the offering of a bribe to a Government servant to obtain his favour in the dispute with regard to the jhools. But it will seem to many people that the Court might, without straining justice have given greater weight to the fact that the act however, reprehensible, was not inspired by a dishonest intention.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.B., whose death is telegraphed, was born 5th July, 1819, and received his first commission in the Royal Artillery on the 13th December, 1836. He became Lieutenant in 1839, Captain in 1846, Colonel in 1857, Major-General, in 1868, and Lieutenant-General in 1876. He served in the Crimean campaign, took part in the occupation of Kertch and the advance to Yenikali. He commanded the 1st Battalion of the Royal Marine Brigade at the fall of Sevastopol, the surrender of Kinbourn, and was mentioned in despatches.

THE s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 3 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, at 9 p.m.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has appointed Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S., Collector and Magistrate of Panch Mahals and Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, to act during Mr. H. T. Ommaney's absence on the Hemp Drugs Commission.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday and the day before, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a Special Jury, Shunkernath Wishwumbernath, alias Shridhur, a native of Upper India, was tried for cheating by falsely pretending to one Hurribux Ramnath, that he was able by a peculiar process to make duplicates of currency notes, and thereby deceiving Hurribux and dishonestly inducing him to deliver to the accused ten currency notes for Rs.1,000 each, the property of Makanlal Govindram, the firm which employed Hurribux for general work. On the 25th April last, Hurribux was entrusted by the cashier of the firm with ten currency notes of Rs.1,000 each to be paid for certain hoondees due to another Marwaree firm. On the way he met the accused and a begging Brahmin, named Shewnarayen, and after some conversation he was induced to accompany them to the accused's house. On one occasion about one month previously, Hurribux had been taken there by Shewnarayen on the pretence that accused possessed the power of converting one currency note into two, and when the accused was said to have made a duplicate of a genuine ten-rupee note by a curious process, in the result creating a strong impression on Hurribux's mind that the accused was possessed of some mysterious power. On the afternoon of the 25th April, when Hurribux again went to the accused's house, he voluntarily produced the ten notes for Rs. 1,000 each for the purpose of being duplicated by the accused, who pretended to subject them to a certain process, in which a bottle, pieces of papers, some medicine were used, and who performed certain incantations and tricks over the papers. He then admitted that he had made some mistake in his performance, which he would set right at once, and telling Hurribux and Shewnarayen to take each a piece of paper and to heat them in the sun, he left the room with the notes. Hurribux suspecting some treachery, sent for his friends. The accused escaped, but re-appeared after a proclamation had been issued against him under the Criminal Procedure Code. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty. In consequence of the prisoner's counsel applying to have a point of law reserved for the consideration of the full Bench, his Lordship took time to consider the application ; and reserved passing sentence upon the prisoner.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted and sentenced Mr. Bomanji Cursetji Sett, a well-connected Parsee, and a partner in the Sorab Woollen Mill, on a charge of offering Rs. 50 as gratification, other than legal remuneration to Mr. R. W. Dyer, an assistant overseer in the Ordnance Department, as a reward for showing favour in his official capacity to the accused or other persons of the Sorab Mill. The Magistrate remarked that there was no evidence placed before him that raised a suspicion in his mind that the case was a false one. He believed the statement made by the complainant that on the 11th of July, the accused had informed him that he was the man, who had given the envelope to Mrs. Dyer, and that he asked Mr. Dyer to get the pattern *jhools* passed. There was a question in dispute regarding the contract and the tender between the Sorab Mill and the Ordnance Department on the 4th of July, and it appeared to Mr. Cooper probable, that the accused as one of the agents of that mill, might consider it desirable to obtain the favours of the complainant, who had the supervision of the *jhools*. The magistrate thought that it was not the intention of the accused to induce the complainant to defraud Goverment by passing other jhools than those the accused rightly considered the mill had contracted to supply. Still it was a grave offence and the magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo six months' imprisonment in the Common Jail in addition to a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of three months' further simple imprisonment.

A GERMAN contemporary says that the German Government having voted a large sum of money for strengthening the land forces, it will now turn its attention to the Marine. A proposal, it is stated, is to be made to increase the Navy by building a dozen more war vessels, for which 40 millions will be required.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA AT HAMBURG AND CAIRO.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Cholera has reappeared at Hamburg, where twelve cases and four deaths have already occurred.

Cholera has also appeared at Cairo and the Dorset Regiment, under orders for Cairo, from Alexandria, will therefore camp outside.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL.

The bombardment of Rio has been renewed.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER PROBLEM.

The *Times* of to-day, in an article on Afghan affairs, says that the Ameer's fidelity is undoubted, but that certain of his wishes must be resisted otherwise it will weaken our frontier.

The article adds that it is necessary to convince him that he has nothing to fear from any supposed forward policy of Great Britain, provided he adheres loyally to his agreement with us and abstains from affording Russia a pretext to resume the offensive.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The death is announced of General Sir Frederick Campbell.

PUBLIC WORKS RE-ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

This scheme was referred to the Secretary of State a second time, and it is impossible now to say when the scheme will be published, but it is expected shortly.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference Sub-Committee are considering the revision of goods consignment notes. The full Conference is discussing the method of calculating demurrage charges.

DEPUTY SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wigley takes over the officiating appointment as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, to-day.

THE FISHERIES BILL.

The introduction of the Fisheries Bill in the Council is unavoidably postponed.

ANNUAL HUTTING GRANTS TO FOLLOWERS.

In lieu of the present annual expenditure on account of the half hutting allowances to authorised public followers of British and Native corps it is decided to give a fixed annual grant for repair of followers huts. Each corps will receive annually, viz., Royal Horse Artillery Battery, Rs. 164; Field Battery, Rs. 112; Heavy Battery, Rs. 28; Garrison Company, Rs. 10; British Cavalry Regiment, Rs. 432; British Infantry Battalion, Rs. 30; Native Battery, Rs. 52; Native Cavalry Regiment, Rs. 8; Native Infantry Battalion, Rs. 16; H. E. the Viceroy's Body Guard, Rs. 82.

EX-OFFICIO MAGISTRATES.

Military officers holding for the time being the following appointments are appointed ex-officio Magistrates, Third Class, and Cantonment Magistrates within the limits of the Cantonments named:—Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General Assam District, Shillong; Station Staff Officer, Silchar; and Station Staff Officer, Dibrugarh.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION RATE.

Exchange compensation for the next quarter has been fixed at $8\frac{323}{431}$ per cent. It is ruled that military officers cannot be permitted to forego pay or other allowances to avoid incidence of the authorised taxations.

QUARTERS FOR BRITISH INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Sanction has been accorded to all estimate amounting to over Rs. 90,000 for the construction of quarters for officers of British Infantry Battalion located at Gharal.

THE PARSEES AND THE PRESIDENCY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

Play commenced at 11-15 a.m., Dr. Trask and Mr. Troup facing the bowling of K. M. Mistry and Machliwala. Troup opened with a single and Trask got one off a no-ball in the same over. In the next over he got a good three, and shortly afterwards a drive to leg brought him four more when 15 was scored. Mr. Chenoy replaced Machliwala. Troup, however, got three and one off the new man, but was caught at short leg almost directly afterwards (21-1-8). A heavy shower caused the play to be suspended for half-an-hour after Chenoy's over was completed.

Playa being resumed and Chenoy having bowled a maiden, Trask got three in the next over in which Greig was dismissed by a smart catch in the slips (28-2-2). Mr. Sprott joined Trask, but was cleanbowled by thefirst ball of the succeeding over(32-3-0). Johnson next partnered Trask and play went on sharply,the Parsee captain taking on the bowling from Mistry,who had bowled thirteen overs and taken two wickets. The bowling was again changed, Mistry replacing Chenoy, and Godrez, Kanga, but without result until Johnson was caught at short slip by Godrez, (82-4-26). Newnham next joined Trask and had made one or two good hits when the tiffin bell rang.

The total was then 86 runs.

After tiffin play resumed,Newnham hitting wicket after making two good hits, (97 for 5). Captain Cox went in next, and made a capital play in spite of the frequent changes in the bowling. The score rose to 170 before Trask was caught at point by R. Mody Dr. Trask played splendidly throughout. Captain S. C. Smith next went in, but did not break his duck. He was followed by John who was similarly caught. Captain Barton was caught without scoring likewise. Sinclair was also caught in the same manner after making only 4 runs. The Parsees fielded splendidly throughout.

The Parsees went in at 4-40 for their first innings, Godrez and Patel going in. The latter was caught in the first over by Greig. Godrez was next caught out in the slip by John. Mody was soon bowled by Sinclair,and Daruwala who succeeded was bowled by John. When the scores were 18-4-1 Machliwala was caught by Greig at mid-on. D. D. Kanga was caught by Sinclair, after playing for a careful 16. Rain fell at intervals, the game stopping for the day at 5-30, with seven wickets down for 39 runs.

The score was as follows:—

PRESIDENCY.
1st Innings.

Dr Trask, c R Mody, b Kanga	75
Mr Troup, c Machliwala, b Chenoy	8
Mr Greig, c Machliwala, b Mistry	2
Mr Sprott, b Mistry	0
Mr Johnson, c Godrez, b Mistry	26
Mr Newnham, ht wt, b Mistry	8
Captain Cox, not out	49
Captain Smith, c Chenoy, b Kanga	0
Mr John, c Mistry, b Kanga	0
Captain Barton, c Mistry, b Kanga	0
Mr Sinclair, c Mistry, b Kanga	4
Extras	12
Total	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mistry	180	53	9	3
Machliwala	40	22	3	0
Chenoy	105	36	6	1
M Kanga	59	26	4	5
Godrez	25	9	2	0
Bapasola	50	26	2	0

PARSEES.
1st Innings.

Patel, c Greig, b Sinclair	0
Godrez, c John, b Sinclair	7
D D Kanga, c Sinclair, b John	16
D E Mody, b Sinclair	0
Daruwala, b John	1
Machliwala, c Greig, b John	1
M D Kanga, not out	3
B D Mody, b Sinclair	0
Extras	5
Total	39

HEAVY RAINFALL IN MOUNT ABU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

Extraordinary rainfall is reported from Mount Abu, where in four days 44 inches of rain were registered. Fifteen inches fell in one day.

DONATION TO THE DUFFERIN FUND.

Lall Kawal Narayen Singh, a feudatory Chief of the Bhairagarh State, in the Central Provinces, has given Rs. 20,000 to the Dufferin Fund for the construction of a Female Hospital.

COLONEL MANDERSON'S APPOINTMENT.

It is not known yet whether Colonel Manderson, Military Works Department, intends returning to India in November. If he has such an intention he will be posted to Poona, while Colonel Arnot remaining at the head-quarters at Simla.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Kabul Mission will cover the distance between Lundi Kotal and Kabul in eleven marches, the halting places being Dakka, Casam, Girdikas, Cauli near Jellalabad, Nimla, Sarkpul near Gandamak, Jagdalak, Barikale, Smoochmullanmaz near Lataband, Kotal, and Batkhak. Sir Mortimer Durand thus arrives on October 1st.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Sir Mortimer Durand reports that tents and advance camp of the Mission has started from Lundi Kotal on the morning of the 19th instant for Dakka. General Ghulam Haidar was to meet the Mission at Lundi Khana on the morning of the 20th.

THE PRESIDENCY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE DUKE OF YORK.

In response to a telegram sent on behalf of the Presidency of Bombay by H. E. Lord Harris to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the morning of the wedding of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and the Princess May of Teck his Excellency has been directed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to convey the gracious acknowledgments of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales for the message of congratulation.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the Millowners' Association will shortly be called to consider the report of a sub-committee appointed by the Association's Committee to discuss and report on the rough draft of proposals for the number of hands to be employed in the various departments of the mills spinning bundled yarn and the rates of wages to be paid to the hands and employes. A copy of the scheme prepared by the Hon. Mr. Nowrosji N. Wadia, C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., has been circulated amongst the mill-owners by their Association with a view that suggestions, if any, may be made in those proposals. The following is a copy of the circular, dated 18th instant, issued by the secretary of the Mill-owners' Association to different mill-owners in Bombay:—

Gentlemen,—With reference to the resolution passed at the general meeting of mill-owners held on 11th July last, to the effect that "the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., be requested to prepare a schedule of wages to be paid in the different mills, taking into consideration the various circumstances and classes of machinery in the different mills, mill agents undertaking to supply all necessary information to Mr. Wadia; such schedule to be submitted to a meeting of the members of the Association for adoption or amendment." I am now directed to wait upon you with the accompanying printed rough draft of proposals drawn up by Mr. Wadia in accordance therewith. With the view of obtaining the fullest information from mill-owners, I am to request that you will be good enough to note on this schedule, in red ink, any changes which you consider should be made in the number of hands to be employed in each department mentioned, or in the rates of wages specified, together with any other suggestions which you consider would aid Mr. Wadia in preparing a table for regulating the wages of mill-hands in Bombay. At the same time I am to ask you to kindly return the printed draft to Mr. Wadia, with your remarks, within a fortnight from this date."

There are various suggestions made with regard to the question of reduction in the expenditure by different parties. One proposal is to reduce the wages of the hands and the other is to reduce the number of the operatives employed in the various departments of the mills spinning bundled yarn. Mr. Wadia's scheme is a kind of compromise, and it suggests a standard fixing the number of hands necessary for the different departments and also their wages.

In the proposals the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia shows a standard on which a spinning mill having 18,009 ring or 24,000 mule spindles, with a proper blow-room machinery, can be worked with twenty-five operatives in the blow-room. In the same way he gives the basis on which a card-room, consisting of fifty-four cards, eight drawings, three heads of eight deliveries each, seven slubbings, eleven intermediates, and twenty-one rovings, can be worked with 118 operatives. The rest of Mr. Wadia's proposals have all reference to technical matters connected with the machinery on which wages of the operatives are usually calculated in a cotton factory.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS WRITING.

Yesterday afternoon, Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur and Rao Saheb Morar Rao, of the Detective Police, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and produced two account books and an agreement seized in the press belonging to the accused. The deed of agreement showed that Harivulabhdas Bhaidas, Govardhandas Jadowjee, and Vullubdas Soonderji are the part-proprietors of the press, where the Gujerati pamphlet,entitled the "Dreadful Bombay Riots" was published. The account-books, which were seized by Rao Saheb Morar Rao from the Press showed how many copies of the pamphlet were published, sold, and distributed. Sirdar Abdulally asked his Worship's permission to have the agreement translated by Mr. Baba Luxman, Chief Interpreter of the Police Courts. The magistrate made the necessary order.

Rao Saheb Morar Rao has seized more than three thousand pamphlets.

The objectionable piece of poetry in the poem composed by Canji Dhurumsingh was sent by the police to Mr. Baba Luxman, chief interpreter to the Police Court, for official translation. Mr. Baba Luxman has translated it into English. Rao Saheb Morar Rao has filed the official translation in the Court to enable the magistrate to understand the spirit and the language of the poem.

We give below its literal translation as rendered by Mr. Baba Luxman:—

Banzara (a kind of metrical composition).

Tune:—Forsaking me, Banzara is going away.

Bravo, Bravo, oh! Kamatis, Kamatis ye are truly worthy—
Heroes ye washed your bodies with blood and retreated not
Ye broke through files of rifles: Bravo, Bravo, oh Kamatis!
Valiant (men) ye were not daunted, ye wearied the enemy out.

Victory ye scored forthwith: Bravo, Bravo, oh Kamatis!
Strong ye are and very brave not wanting in earnestness
Ye buried the enemy: Bravo, Bravo, oh Kamatis!
With manly rage gave ye them a good drubbing
Forthwith more rumours of riot afloat: Bravo, Bravo, oh Kamatis!

(Ye) are relics of Peishwa, fortunate descendants of Shri Shivaji,

(Ye) are no women, Aye, ye are men: Bravo, Bravo, oh Kamatis!

God grant you success night and day may He keep you happy,

Fight again for your country's good: Bravo, Bravo, oh Kamatis!

Pada (*i. e.* a hymn).

Tune: When will you remember Kan, now when
Why fear death, brother, why fear death!
Sooner or later, death comes to man but once;
By disease, suffering, or in warfare, there is no escape from it
To be denounced, to be considered unmanly to retreat,—
Preferable to such a life is death, whereby ye enter heaven
The brave warrior ever conquers, (therefore) hold a firm position,

The enemy flies before courage,and thus there is rescue from trouble

To be considered baffled by concealing yourself to strengthen the enemy's forces

Instead of this give up body and soul says Kan

(Pada Ramagiri).

Tune—Sing oh parab Raja Ramna.
Glory to that wealthy man who loves righteousness
Who by personal effort gained victory, triumphing over ignorant people, (chorus)

Accomplished in religious love (full of) courage (is) he, the wise son of Khimji,

Worthy Lukhmidasji you are reckoned virtuous (chorus)
Foolish people, who from their birth seem to rejoice in the troubles of others,

Naught did they prevail to keep up their position (chorus)
For the protection of the cow forthwith did he found a Sabha;

Brought together heaps of people such is your might(chorus)
The huge work of (raising) funds, you took up in hand;
Within a short time willingly you caused much money to be subscribed (chorus)

Steady friend of reform, (you) are exceedingly benevolent,
By your work for the good of the country you have gained fame (chorus)

Hearing the news from Prabhas you proceeded to Poona;
Took pity on the poor and so endeared yourself to all (chorus)

Always do good to the people with such true feeling;
Oh, God grant (him) long life—so prays Kanji (chorus)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged thirty-one Mahomedan rioters who were arrested during the late riots and subsequently released on bail, with behaving in a disorderly manner in different parts of the town. All the accused pleading guilty to the charge, and promising to behave better in the future, were sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee each. Ten Hindu rioters were also charged by Mr. Brewin before his Worship with disorderly behaviour. They were also fined one rupee each.

We learn that no application was made to Madras for recruits to strengthen the Bombay Police. There were five vacancies of the European constables. Sub-Inspector Flanagan of Madras who had made an application to the Commissioner of Police, has been appointed a constable. The four other vacancies are also filled up. The Commissioner has applied to the authorities of several places for native policemen.

A rumour seems to have gained wide currency in the disturbed districts of Upper India, says the *Hindu Patriot*, to the effect that the Government has determined to suppress the cow-pretection societies and that the animals sheltered and owned by those societies will shortly be sold away by public auction. We do not know what foundation there may be for this rumour, but the fact that such rumours should be rife, only shows that the Hindus have learnt by bitter experience to be prepared for anything and to be surprised at nothing. We, however, venture to think that even the Government of Sir Charles Crosthwaite who appears to have surpassed Sir Auckland Colvin in his harsh and unsympathetic treatment of the Hindus, may well pause before proceeding to make such an inquisitorial proposal. And if, as we believe, the rumour is devoid of foundation, the authorities can do worse than take, and promptly take, such steps as will lead to the dissipation of a mistaken and mischievous impression which, if left uncontradicted, will assuredly destroy that small remnant of confidence which the Hindus still repose in the integrity and impartiality of their rulers.

Captain F. Beddy, who, in company with Mr. D. K. Inglis, the well-known mining Director of Sydney and a member of the firm of Messrs. Inglis, Robson and Co., has just arrived in India from the Colonies, favoured us, *the Indian Planters' Gazette*, with a call during the week and told us some interesting facts regarding the object of his visit to India. Captain Beddy and Mr. Inglis have come to India with the intention of floating a company to be called the Eureka Handy Electric Light and Power Company of India. The battery invented by Captain Beddy is being patented here and is, from the particulars we have been supplied with, likely not only to prove of great practical utility but to also bring the employment of the useful aid of electricity within the scope of everyone's purse. The specified objects of the company are for the purpose of supplying the public with electricity in a handy and portable form. Many efforts have been made to bring this marvellous force within the reach and capacity of every household, but, until now, without practical result. The Eureka battery can be used for a multitude of objects, from driving a powerful fan over 2,000 revolutions to the minute, or working a sewing machine at a speed easily regulated by the operator, to lighting up a house. Launches, thermantidotes and, in fact, any kind of machinery can be run at a minimum of cost by this truly wonderful invention.

It is impossible to congratulate the members of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George upon their selection of a representative in the Viceregal Legislative Council, writes a Madras paper, Mr. Mir Humayan Jah, who has been elected, has the sole claim that he is a Mahomedan and a man of position. How he came to be elected "unanimously" is a puzzle. In the local Council he has been of little use. That such a man should be selected as a representative of Southern India in the Viceregal Legislative Council is amazing. But, now-a-days, canvassing counts for more than merit. There is, but too good reason to believe that the election might have resulted differently if Mr. V. Bashyam Iyengar had, as the Irish say, been less backward about coming forward. He early declined to express a desire to represent Madras in the Viceregal Legislative Council, and as a result, he was represented as unwilling to go.

The Prussian Ministry of Commerce is contemplating a drastic reform, which almost amounts to complete reorganization of the law relating to Trades Unions and Guilds and the apprenticeship system. The manner in which Herr von Berlepsch, the responsible Minister, is preparing the measure deserves more than a passing mention. He has submitted a rough scheme in the usual way to all the chief provincial authorities, inviting them to report thereon. But, for the first time in German history, a document of this nature has been communicated direct to the Press. More than this, the circular itself says: "The criticisms which may be expected to be made by the public will be duly considered and weighed." The "Kolnische Zeitung" remarks that this is a step in the right direction, for which all Germans should be grateful. If this procedure is part of a settled policy, and not a mere isolated instance of official condescension, it proves that public opinion in Germany has made enormous strides in the last few years.

A grave miscarriage of justice has just come to light in France. Sixteen years ago two brothers who lived together near St. Denis died suddenly, and it was found that they had been poisoned. Suspicion fell on the wife of one of them, who was a woman of no good character, and it was rumoured that she had quarrelled with her brother-in-law because he had informed her husband of her infidelity. She was consequently condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted to one of penal servidude for life. Recently another sudden death took place in the same house. The symptoms of poisoning were precisely similar to those found in the case of the two brothers. A careful examination showed that this last death was due to poisonous exhalations from a badly constructed limekiln in a neighbouring yard. Then the authorities remembered the woman, who had been in prison since 1877, and she has now been released.

Lieutenant Fukushima had a flattering reception at Tokio on his arrival after his ride of sixteen months' duration from Berlin to Vladivostock. He landed in Japan at Kebe, and then went to Yokohama to see his family. On reaching Tokio a few hours later, a demonstration was made and fireworks let off. He was escorted to the Palace, where he was welcomed by the Emperor and Empress. Later on he repaired to Neno, a quarter of Tokio, where a triumphal arch had been erected, and a pavilion, at the summit of which figured a gigantic wooden horse. Here a large assemblage of Princes of the Royal Family, Ministers of State, Mayors, officers, and the representatives of various societies welcomed the rider, and many speeches were delivered.

The Russian authorities at Vladivostock are face to face with a "Chinese question." The Government is, for certain political reasons, disinclined just now to forbid absolutely the landing of the Celestials in Eastern Siberia, though the local Governor has striven to discourage the influx. It appears that no fewer than 15,000 partially destitute Chinamen have within the last two or three months invaded Russia's Pacific port. The authorities have provided work for the greater part of them in road-building, &c., but for such labour there is an ever-increasing supply of convicts shipped from Odessa. The Russian Governor bitterly complains of the unsanitary habits of the Chinese immigrants, which he says, are "befouling the whole settlement."

There are some striking statements in the new report from the British Consul at Yokohama, just published by the Foreign Office. There are now thirty-seven native cotton-spinning mills in Japan, and they are gradually displacing imports from England and India. Again, Belgian iron seems to be preferred to the English article. But even in iron, Japan is becoming, to some extent, her own manufacturer. A Japanese company has entered into a contract with the Tokio Municipality for the supply of pipes for the Tokio water-works.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour has left Malta with the major portion of the Mediterranean Squadron, and has ordered the remainder to join his flag in the Levant, where he purposes continuing the summer manœuvres which were so tragically interrupted by the death of the late Commander-in-Chief. Sir Michael purposes being absent from Malta about three months, during which time he with the fleet will make a round of the Mediterranean ports, performing steam tactics and excuting manœuvres between each. Sir George Tryon's T. A. system of signals has been definitely abandoned in the fleet by order.

It is said that the United States Government intends to reprint some of its obsolete adhesive postage stamps, including the Departmentals, from the original plates. Amongst American collectors and dealers some regard the idea as a chance for completing sets cheaply, for which a high figure has been asked; others are asking "what is to become of the premium that the collector paid for his original set?"

A Paris policeman going his rounds one night was surprised to see four men equipped as for a day's fishing. As he knew them for ruffians of the worst class he followed them, and discovered that they were bent on a novel form of sport. They fastened stout hooks to the ends of their lines, and after cautiously removing a thick sheet of glass which was let into the pavement, they proceeded to fish. They brought up from the cellar below a quantity of boots and shoes. The anglers had not completed their catch when the policeman, having summoned help, arrested them and took them and their spoils to the police-station.

An extraordinary case is reported from Worcester of the death of a boy from the terrible disease called anthrax, otherwise "the Siberian Plague," well-known for its ravages among our flocks and herds. The lad was employed in a hair cloth weaving factory in that city, and it is supposed that he contracted the complaint through handling the hair of diseased cattle. The medical evidence at the inquest, which leaves no doubt as to the nature of the disease, tended to confirm the suspicion that the poor boy had unconsciously inoculated himself with infectious matter by rubbing a small boil upon his cheek. A yet more serious feature in the evidence was the statement of Dr. Walpole Simmons, acting physician of the Worcester Infirmary, that this was the fifth example of the possibility of anthrax being communicated to a human being that had been furnished by the same factory during the last twelve months. The jury exonerated the employers from blame, but recommended that the bales of hair at present in the warehouse should be protected so that no one could obtain access to them, and that the authorities in London should be communicated with, with a view to taking precautions with the bales previously to their being disinfected.

The amount of crime all over the Argentine Republic is stated by the English Consul, Mr. Gaskell, to be alarming. The population is every day becoming more exclusively foreign, but the government is entirely in the hands of the comparatively small number of pure Argentines—a rather anomalous position, which in the course of years may alter if the enormous foreign element should make its power felt and become a decisive factor in politics. At present all foreigners shun politics, and only busy themselves with acquiring wealth commercially.

Some Munich Socialists hit upon a strange device for punishing the proprietor of a beer-cellar who had refused to let his rooms for a meeting of their club. For the Sunday after his refusal he had arranged a concert, at which he expected his takings to be considerable. But the Socialists mustered early and in large numbers. They filled up the whole available space, and ordered only—water. Consequently, the landlord's expected profit was turned into a heavy loss. The committee of the club threatened to repeat the unprofitable invasion on the following Sunday. The Socialists must have felt the matter very keenly, else they would not have deprived themselves of their beer. A Bavarian without beer is, according to a German proverb, "the most terrible of all terrors." In a beer-cellar the ordeal must have been the more severe. The landlord was between the devil and the deep blue sea, as he dared not defy the police. He summoned some of the leaders of the club for "hausfriedensbruch," which is equivalent to trespass with breach of the peace. However, as no breach of the peace was proved, only those of the water-drinkers who had used threats were sentenced to small fines.

One of the most interesting of the new French deputies is M. Chauvin, who has been returned at St. Denis. He was at one time the wigmaker of the Comedie Française, and some of the actors and actresses of that theatre even now will not allow themselves to be "made up" by anyone else. He is about thirty years of age, and has done some useful work in establishing early closing among hairdressers in Paris and in founding various trade societies, as well as an international training school for hairdressers. He has expressed his intention of not giving up his business for politics. He will attend to his customers in the morning, he says, and the Palais Bourbon in the afternoon. In the evening he will be, as usual, at the Theatre Français whenever he is wanted. As a legislator he wants to suppress employment agencies, and will take a general interest in all labour questions.

In connection with the serious rioting at San Sebastian, a good deal has been said more or less vaguely of the "fueros" which are at the root of the troubles. It may be useful to explain clearly what these fueros are. The laws which regulate the political, military, and financial organisation of the country generally are also applicable to the Basque provinces. The Basques, however, since the Middle Ages, have always enjoyed certain privileges in the nature of exemptions. They were, for instance, exempted from the Poll Tax, from military service, from the tobacco monopoly, &c. These privileges, or "fueros," to the Basques are dear as the air of their own hills, and form, so to say, their whole political programme. After the first Civil War in 1839, the Basque "fueros" were definitely confirmed by the Cortes. In 1876, however, they were abolished. The Basques protested, and obtained a delay of ten years, in 1886 another attempt was made, but a civil war was threatened, and a decree was published maintaining the "fueros" for an indefinite period. The reforms now being introduced by the Liberal Government are meant to apply to all Spaniards alike, and hence the agitation among the Basques, who see their "privileges" threatened.

Some interesting conversations with Father Ohrwalder, who is now in Cairo, are recorded by a contributor to the September number of "Blackwood." The despatches which were captured on Colonel Stewart's death are stated to be now in a strong box at the Khalifa's house at Omdurman, where they are guarded with the strictest and most religious care. Speaking of Gordon, Father Ohrwalder declares that even the dervishes themselves rever his memory, and said that he would have been "a perfect man if he had only been a Mahomedan." Before the Mahdist movement, Gordon's name was almost omnipotent, but the mistake made both by Gordon himself and by those who sent him to Khartoum, was that they did not appreciate the force of the boundless enthusiasm with which the Mahdi had inspired the souls of his followers. That enthusiasm, however, is, we are assured, now quite dead. "The Khalifa himself," added Father Ohrwalder, "has thrown off almost every shred of pretence to any religious power; the great majority of his followers are alive to the fact that they were deceived by the Mahdi's pretension, and the movement is now purely, worldly and political." Father Ohrwalder decribes the Khalifa as without exception, the cleverest man he has ever met. He used to be slim and spare, but has now grown abnormally unwieldy in fatness; and whereas he was formerly exceedingly active, his stoutness has induced a measure of indolence. At the same time he rigidly discharges certain functions. Not a day passes without a personal inspection on his part of all the captives and foreigners in Omdurman. He is suspicious to the last degree, and as sharp and keen-eyed as a lynx. It was this which rendered the escape of father Ohrwalder and his associates from their long captivity so difficult and dangerous. The Khalifa has, we are assured, by no means the power over his followers that the Mahdi had. Politically and strategically he is far superior; but thousands are becoming wearied of his rule.

BRIBING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Mr. Robert William Dyer, an Assistant Overseer in the Ordnance Department, charged Mr. Bamanji Cursetji with offering a bribe to a public servant as a reward for showing favour in his official capacity to the accused or other persons. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusji, of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, defended the accused.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said: The accused stands charged, under Sections 116 and 161, with abetment of the offence of offering a bribe to a public servant as a reward for showing favour in his official capacity to the accused or other persons of the Sorab Mill Company. To that charge the accused claimed to be tried. In his statement he denied going to the complainant's place on the 4th of July last and giving any money to the complainant's wife. He admitted he went there on the 11th of July, and he said the charge brought against him was false. Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the accused, addressed the Court on his behalf. He urged, in his defence, that the accused could not have been at the complainant's place on the 4th at the time Mrs. Dyer stated, as he was at that time at the Sorab Mills at Dadur. That on that day, there was no occasion for the Sorab Mills to seek any favour from the complainant as they had at that time openly raised a question with the Ordnance Department in respect of the contract and tender they had signed as to the jhools they were to supply and had refused to make No. 1 jhools weighing fourteen and a half pounds, at Rs. 7-8-9, and that the deed would have nothing to do with the settling of that question. Probably Mr. Inverarity's contention is right as to the contract and tender, and that under it the Sorab Mills were bound only to supply the three different jhools at the weights and prices mentioned in that tender. Five witnesses were called on behalf of the defence. Mr. Drewitt and the manager and engineer of the mill speak to the fact of the accused being at the Sorab Mills on the morning of the 4th of July and the other three witnesses speak as to questions about the jhools and the contracts. First as to the defence of an *alibi*. We have the evidence of Mrs. Dyer and her son who both speak to the accused coming to their place at Colaba on the morning of the 4th of July and giving an envelope to Mrs. Dyer, which envelope contained five ten-rupee notes. Mrs. Dyer states the time was between ten and eleven o'clock. That the accused stopped about ten minutes and he left at half-past ten. That she did not notice the time. She and her son both speak without doubt as to the accused having been at their place on that morning. Both again saw him on the afternoon of the 11th of July at about five o'clock. The accused admits he was there on that day. It was then the accused and the complainant had a conversation together, and I can see no reason to doubt the complainant's statement regarding what took place unless I believe the case to be a false one. There is no evidence placed before me that raises a doubt in my mind that the case is a false one. I believe the statement made by the complainant that the accused had informed him that he was the man, who had been to see Mr. Dyer. That he asked the complainant if he had got the envelope, and he asked him to get the pattern jhools passed. Believing that statement, corroborating as it does the evidence of Mrs. Dyer and her son, I come to the conclusion that the accused did go to the complainant's place on the morning of the 4th of July and did give her for the complainant an envelope containing the five ten-rupee notes. While coming to that conclusion, I have borne in mind the evidence given by Mr. Drewitt and the engineer of the mill. I do not doubt that they saw the accused at the mill that morning. They both speak casually as to time. No time was actually noted or recorded. Mr. Drewitt states that he went from his own bungalow in his own carriage to the mill at Dadur, and he has stated the roads by which he went. I have carefully measured the distance along the roads and a map of this island. The distance is over six miles. He says it took him twenty minutes. It would probably have taken him three-quarters of an hour, if not more. He says he usually breakfasts at half-past nine o'clock. He says he is sure he left his bungalow a quarter before ten o'clock, but he only assures that he had breakfast earlier on that morning as he had an appointment. There is nothing to definitely fix the time he left his bungalow or the time he arrived at the mill. If he left a few minutes before ten o'clock he would probably have arrived at the mill a few minutes before or a few minutes after a quarter to eleven o'clock. If the accused left Colaba by the ten o'clock train in the morning he would probably arrive at Dadur Station at the fixed time, 10-30. It has been stated it would take him about ten minutes to get from that station to the mill, and he would probably have arrived there at a few minutes before or a few minutes after a quarter to eleven, and there is a probability the accused would have arrived at the mill before Mr. Drewitt. Looking at these probabilities it does not appear to me improbable that Mrs. Dyer was mistaken in the time she thinks the accused came to her place on the morning of the 4th. It seems to me probable that he called there some little time before ten o'clock, and left in time to catch the ten o'clock train. There was a question in dispute regarding the contract and tender between the Sorab Mill and the Ordnance Department on the 4th of July, and it appears to me probable that the accused as one of the firm of the agents of that mill might consider it desirable to obtain the favours of the complainant who had the supervision of the passing of the jhools in their favour regarding that dispute. I think it was not the intention of the accused to induce the complainant to defraud Government by passing other jhools than those the accused rightly considered the mills had contracted to supply. Still it was a grave offence offering a bribe to a servant of Government to obtain his favour on behalf of the mill in such a dispute with a department of Government. I convict the accused and sentence him to six months' simple imprisonment in the Common Jail and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo three months' further simple imprisonment in the same jail.

Mr. Hormusji, solicitor, applied for a certified copy of the judgment as the accused intended to appeal to the High Court in the matter.

The Magistrate granted the application.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS' ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A Bill to deal effectually with the habitual offenders is under the consideration of the Supreme Legislature, and I, therefore, beg to offer a few remarks on the same through the medium of your paper for the consideration of the people who oppose the proposed measure. A great deal has been written against the proposed legislation and a great deal can be written. Every new legislation has its defects with all its advantages, but the task of the legislator is to see that the advantages counterbalance the evils. To keep the habitual offenders under police surveillance is, no doubt, an evil so far as it is a restraint on the liberties of the people. But is it not a greater evil to let loose the inmates of jails—which Bentham justly calls the academies of crimes—over the peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the world. If the convicts whose hearts are defiled, whose sense of honor is gone, whose wickedness has risen to a high degree, are at once restored to society after completing their term of imprisonment, the sense of security and safety among the people will be destroyed, and there will spread awe and terror among them. Such convicts whose morals have gone below the level of ordinary morality, should be gradually freed to enjoy their last freedom without causing terror among the people. The Habitual Offenders' Act under the consideration of the Legislature is a just sort of the measure which would to a certain extent attain this object. I produce herein a passage from Bentham's "Theory of Legislation" which will fully realise the force of my argument:

"A convict, after having finished his term of imprisonment, ought not to be restored to Society without precautions and without trial. Suddenly, to transfer him from a state of surveillance and captivity to unlimited freedom, to abandon him to all the temptation of isolation and want, and to desires pricked on by long privation, is a piece of carelessness and inhumanity which ought at length to attract the attention of legislators. At London, when the hulks in Thames are emptied, the malefactors at that jubilee of crime rush into the city like wolves, who after a long fast have succeeded in entering a sheep-hold; and until all these plunderers have been apprehended for new offences, there is no security upon the highways, no safety in the streets of the matropolis."—Yours, &c.,

D. W. P.

It appears from the "London Philatelist" that most advanced collectors nowadays set apart a page or two for notable forgeries of the countries they collect for the purposes of reference, and as a general safeguard. The Philatelic Society of London intend to form a Collection of Forgeries for reference purposes. Two well-known and expert members have been appointed to gather the "treasures" together and arrange them.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and the same Special jury.

CURIOUS PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING CURRENCY NOTES.

Shunkernath Wishwumbernath, alias Shridur, was charged with cheating by falsely pretending to one Hurribux Ramnath, that he was able by a certain process to make currency notes from other currency notes, and thereby deceived Hurribux and dishonestly induced him to deliver to the accused certain currency notes, to wit, ten currency notes, of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, the property of Makanlal Govindram. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the prisoner.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the accused, in answer to the Court, said that many persons used to come to his house for gambling. Hurribux, Shewnarayen, and Sukdeo came to gamble there. On 25th April last, the latter three gambled with other persons and staked heavily. They said to accused, after the winners had left the place, that he should lend them Rs. 3,000. Accused replied that he had no money to lend them. They thereupon created a row in the house and the accused therefore left the house and went out. He heard afterwards that the police had come to the house, and that a great disturbance had taken place. When he heard that a proclamation had been issued against him, he came forward and surrendered himself.

Mr. Macpherson, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said that they were now better acquainted with the facts of the case than they were yesterday morning. It now appeared from the prisoner's own statement that Hurribux was accompanied to the accused's house by Shewnarayen, and Sukdeo, a statement which materially corroborated the case for the prosecution. It was probably the case that the three persons named had, in giving their evidence exaggerated certain matters; but that should not, the learned counsel urged, disentitle their entire evidence to credence. Men in their class of life illiterate men, were not accustomed to precision of thought and language, and they might have unconsciously exaggerated certain matters; but the jury could notwithstanding see from the evidence that there could be no doubt that Hurribux was in the accused's house with the money with the two other persons named, and that the accused got hold of the money and made away with it. Mr. Tighe said in his evidence that he found in the accused's room many garments of different nationalities. The learned counsel urged, they showed that the accused was a many-sided swindler and used the different garments as instruments for carrying on his swindling. They could not possibly be presentations made to him; for there was no reason why dresses belonging to other nationalities should be given him. In making his statement to the jury, the accused had defeated his own object. If Hurribux was there to gamble with the Rs. 10,000 and lost it, why did not the accused say so? He said they asked him for a loan of Rs. 3,000, which was highly improbable if the amount lost in gambling was Rs. 10,000. If the money was lost in gambling,why did the accused run away? He might have urged as he did to the jury that the money was lost by the men in gambling, and he might have adhered to that plea if true. But the fact was that, from the 19th May to the 15th June, all the vigilance and industry of the police failed to discover his whereabouts. If he was an innocent man, why did he remain in hiding for a long period? It was not even now known where he had been hiding. The shape of the story for the prosecution had been consistently maintained from beginning to end in spite of any contradiction whatever. The findings of Mr. Tighe were not known to Hurribux or to the prosecutor; they did not know that Mr. Tighe had made a note of his findings in the loft, an out-of-the-way place; and the learned counsel argued that they at any rate fortified the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury for the defence asked them to disabuse their minds of all the prejudice which the learned counsel for the prosecution had sought to create against his client, and to address themselves to a consideration of the case solely on the evidence laid before them. Hurribux was not really the simpleton that the prosecution tried to make out he was. The evidence showed beyond doubt that the accused, as he himself admitted, was the keeper of a gambling-house, to which Hurribux and his two companions resorted for making money. Contrary to their expectation, they lost their money and made a row about it. The winners had gone; a disturbance was created; and the accused thought of getting over the difficulty by leaving the house. Hurribux and his companions said that the accused fastened the door of the room from outside and cleared out. The cashier of the prosecuting firm, however, said that he gave the door a push and it opened, thus corroborating another point in favour of the defence. How could the jury believe the evidence for the prosecution when it was contradicted in material points by the different witnesses who were called? The learned counsel drew the attention of the jury to what he said appeared to him to be material contradictions in the evidence, and asked them to discard it from their consideration. Could the jury believe the allegation that the three persons met each other in the street quite by accident? It was highly improbable. The more probable story was that they met by appointment, and went to gamble in the accused's house by arrangement, and lost the money which Hurribux had brought with him. As an indication of the truth of the story about the gambling the learned counsel asked the jury's attention to the consistency with which the three men had, of course, with a preconcerted determination, denied all knowledge, all idea of gambling. They saw that the money had been lost, that they could have no explanation to give unless they admitted that they had been gambling, a very reprehensible thing; and they hit upon the scheme that they should deny all knowlege of gambling. It was in pursuance of that scheme that each of them professed to be horror-struck at the mere idea of any of them having been concerned in gambling. The learned counsel urged that the present prosecution was the result of a gambling transaction, and he asked the jury to find his client not guilty.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury explained the nature of the charges, telling them they must not be surprised at the difficulties and the contradictions the case presented, because the parties concerned in it, having got themselves into a scrape, tried to do their best to get out of it. The jury must look to the main story as told by Hurribux, and see whether or not it was a probable and consistent story. That story was a simple one, and was repeated by Hurribux before the magistrate the morning after the occurrence. Hurribux said he went to the accused's house on the suggestion of Shew Farayen, in the hope of having the currency notes duplicated. He had some belief in the accused's power to do so, because he had seen him on a previous occasion duplicate a currency note for ten rupees. His Lordship referred to the process adopted by the accused telling the jury that, as suggested by Mr. Macpherson, the accused, while manipulating the piece of paper, might have introduced a genuine note, and thus deluded Hurribux into the belief that the note had been doubled. Hurribux, said from the beginning that, in going to the accused's house with the Rs. 10,000, he had no intention to practise any dishonesty towards his employer, although, he admitted, he might have been so towards the Sircar. His Lordship saw no reason to doubt the cashiers statement that he gave Hurribux ten currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. In cases like this, a decoy was employed to inveigle unwary people, and it was not improbable that Shewnarayen, who lived in the same house with Hurribux, was employed by the accused as a decoy if the jury believed the main story. Probably the accused was informed of the movements of Hurribux by Shewnarayen acting as a decoy. If the jury believed that Hurribux lost the money by gambling, they could not find the accused guilty. If they believed Hurribux's story in the main, that he was cheated of the money, they must find the prisoner guilty.

The jury, after a consultation of a few minutes, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Mr. Anderson applied to his Lordship, under section 434 of the Code, to reserve a point for a full Bench as to whether the statements taken down by Mr. Tighe were rightly admitted.

His Lordship said he would consider the matter, and reserved passing sentence.

The Court then adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

It is disheartening to be assured by Father Ohrwalder that the slave traffic was never so rampant in Africa as it is at this present moment. The slave-market at Omdurman is one of the largest and most frequented of any that have ever been known. It is no uncommon thing to see a thousand women and girls exposed for sale in one day. Buyers come from all parts—from Darfour, from Kordofan, and even from Morocco; and constant supplies of fresh slaves are being brought in from Abyssinia, Dinka, and Equatoria. Even from Father Ohrwalder's own district, the Jebel Nuba, he has frequently seen batches of both sexes. Of course, he continues, all missionary enterprise is completely at a standstill throughout the Soudan, and it would be simply a matter of sheer impossibility to attempt any such work under the present regime.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, C. P., SEPT. 16.

UNTIL about two years ago the capital of the Central Provinces was rightly considered a sleepy hollow, but such a vast change has taken place since then, that I am glad to say Nagpur has been positively transformed, and where dullness and ennui once held sepulchral sway, joy, and merriment now reign supreme.

The Gymkhana meeting on Saturday last was a brilliant success, and although the ground was bad, owing to the recent heavy rains, the entries were numerous. The Band of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers played, by kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wynne, their Commandant.

A rifle match was fired at Kamptee, on Monday last, between the Worcestershire Regiment and the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, the former winning by 129 points. It is hoped that the Volunteers, among whom are some excellent shots, will give a better account of themselves in the return match.

The honour and glory match fired by a team of ten members of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, yesterday morning, resulted in the unfortunately small score of 104 points, or an average of 70·4 per man. The highest individual score, *viz.*, 84, was made by Corporal B. Dodd, of A Company.

Mr. R. McCann, Travelling Secretary of the Bombay District Union of Young Men's Christian Association is expected in Nagpur next week. He will deliver a number of lectures to the members of the Y. M. C. A. here, and to young men in general. Mr. McCann's visit to us last cold-weather was very successful, and we are looking forward to his visit.

THE EXCHANGE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appears to be a great uncertainty as to what classes of officers are entitled to "exchange" compensation in consequence of the recent order issued by the Secretary of State. The order itself is ambiguous, and, if literally interpreted, only officers, with very large salaries, and who, therefore, least require any compensation on account of the loss by exchange, are entitled to the exchange allowance. But it can scarcely have been the intention of the Secretary of State that officers on small or moderate salaries, should be debarred from the benefits of the recent order, because these officers suffer more severely by the loss by exchange than highly-paid officials. It is, therefore, to be hoped that H. E. the Governor, who has the reputation of being a just ruler, will issue orders so that all the uncertainty and doubt, which at present exist regarding the real meaning of the Secretary of State's recent order may be removed. It is quite useless to apply to the Accountant-General about this matter, as that august personage refers applicants to Collectors, or other officials.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Sept. 19. INQUIRER.

THE REV. SAMUEL BARNETT OF TOYNBEE HALL.

A VERY large body of West-End workers in East-End London, says the *St. James Budget*, will be interested in the announcement that a canonry at Bristol has been conferred on the Rev. Samuel Barnett, the Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. Mr. Barnett and his wife are more largely responsible than any two other people for the influx of well-to-do philanthropic persons into Whitechapel. It was Mr. Barnett who instituted the St. Jude's Art Exhibitions, and many another scheme for the social, material, and educational improvement of the East-Enders. He has been one of the most active of London clergyman and social politicians. It is to him that the University "settlement" in East London are due. He was if not the founder, at any rate, the organizer and active promoter and manager of Toynbee Hall and its colony. "Toynbee"—founded in memory of a talented and estimable young Oxford man who died during the early seventies—has had a host of imitators and followers; and now most of the Oxford colleges and many of the great public schools have their own private "settlements" in East or South London. The University extension scheme is also much indebted to Mr. Barnett; in fact, he has regarded it as his principal task to bring Oxford and Oxford "culture" into contact with the people. Whatever may be said of the movement, there can be no doubt of the earnestness and vigour with which Mr. Barnett has thrown himself into it.

Mr. Barnett, who is in his fiftieth year, was born in Bristol, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. After a short apprenticeship as curate at St. Mary's Bryanston-Square, from 1867 to 1872 he became incumbent of East-End parish, with which he has been so closely associated.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 9th instant left Aden, at 3 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 9 p.m., on Saturday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden, with the Britannia, brings the following passengers:—

From London—Major J. Deering, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Capt. J. R. Sandwith, Mr. W. R. Steel, Mr. W. L. Allen, Mr. White, Surg-Capt. J. P. Barry, Mr. H. A. Furbisher, Mr. A. Penfound, Mr. A. J. Browne, Miss E. Crockery, Lieut. F. E. Nixon, Surg.-Capt. Morgan, Mr. C. R. Elliot, Mrs. E. Tresidder and child, Mr. W. H. Jennings, Surg.-Capt. and Mrs. Young, Mr. R. E. Roome, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hoyles and infant, Mr. A. M. Robertson, Mr. H. P. M. White, Miss Harding, Mr. P. Eskeiel, Mr. G. W. Twidale, Mr. E. A. Birch, Mr. Rendall, and Mr. H. G. Hyde.

From Brindisi—Mr. H. G. Gell, Capt. R. B. Page, Capt. A. W. Radcliffe, Mr. Hope, Mr. Popham Young, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Capt. O'Brien, Miss H. Richardson, Capt. Keary, Capt. W. Stewart, Mr. A. E. Cruickshank, Mr. McVicar Smith, Col. Moore, Capt. J. B. Edwards, Lieut. W. Warner, Mr. Ibbetson, Mr. H. T. Duhan, Mr. C. W. White, Mr. M. Ostermayer, Mr. Bachiach, Mr. S. Jolenberg.

From Port Said—Mr. J. Parmenides.

For Madras—Mr. W. H. Hayock, and Lieut. W. R. Stone, Mr. C. S. and Cole, Mr. A. Scholderer.

For Bangalore—Capt. Holloway.

For Kurrachee—Lieut. Nuttall.

THE Imperial Board of Health in Berlin was led by the violent epidemic of cholera in Hamburg to compile, some months ago, the principles derived from the experience of water-works employing sand filtration. The most important of these principles are as follows:—(1) Sand filters do not deliver the water totally free from microbes; they restrain only a certain number of them, including the microbes of the cholera; therefore the filters should never be overworked. (2) The velocity of filtration ought not to exceed 4 inches (100 mm.) per hour. (3) The stratum of the filtering sand should never be less than 12 inches (30 c.m.) thick. (4) When a filter has been cleaned, or filled up with new sand it is necessary to waste the first filtered water with its high number of germs. (5) The effect of filtration must be daily controlled by bacteriological tests of each filter. If the bacteriologist finds suddenly a greater number of germs or unusual species of microbes in the filtered water, such water should not be used at all. (6) If these principles are carefully followed the danger of the microbes of cholera passing through the filtering sand stratum is exceedingly small, as has recently been proved by the Altona water-works compared with Hamburg.

IF we are to believe the statement that Lord Roberts has admitted the truth of the charges, says a Native journal relative to the cantonment system in India, then there remains nothing to contradict the view that the system has been productive of the greatest evils. We are not surprised to see Lord Roberts coming forward to make this statement, as it was a foregone conclusion that His Lordship would succumb at last to the gigantic public opinion arrayed against him. There was not a voice that did not ring out with his censure in England; horrible tales were circulated about the cantonment system; and his name was borne from tongue to tongue as one who saw them all, but heeded them not. If Lord Roberts was lionised, on one hand on his return to England, he was equally blamed on the other. Borne down by the pressure, Lord Roberts has, at last, given out the truth, and we are glad that he has done so. It now remains for Government to accept public opinion for its guide, and remove the moral plaguespot complained of. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the practice exists in all its horrors, and it will be a shame, if there is still further dilly dallying in the matter. If it has any regard for morality, the Government should at once root out the system which public opinion has condemned.

THE DIARY OF A FRENCH MISSIONARY IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Seventy years ago Bombay was yet in its infancy. Unlike the other capitals of the old world, it cherishes even now no ancient memories, nor possesses, with the sole exception of the Elephanta caves, any remarkable monuments. There are no historical personages here, whose moral instincts or intellectual characteristics appeal to human interest, nor any aged buildings, barring perhaps the arsenal or one or two pagodas, which are invested with traditions. Bombay once belonged to the dominion of Portugal for about 130 years, and has now for nearly 230 belonged to that of Great Britain, but its rise is comparatively recent. A record of 1815 tells us that Bombay "could muster only three old musty chariots, Mr. Collett's equipages, and half a dozen Parsee buggies. You may fancy, then, Bombay, in the first decade, a place of 150,000 inhabitants, with a few English residents, some of whom were very rich, for this city was then strong in the resources of money. Exchange was 2*s*. 6*d*. or Rs. 8 to a £, but nobody seems to have turned it to account. (*Cal. Rev.*, Jan. 1893, page 176.) We are again told as late as 1825 that "for a century and a half Bombay had been of little importance to the Company." (p. 175). This was a time, moreover, when this city was slowly emerging from the initial stage of a mere settlement into that of the capital of Western India, of an area and population almost equal to that of the kingdom of Spain—the capital of the whole of the legendary Maharashtra and Gujarat. It was, in short, a period of transition, and as such had its own risks and defects. Both topographically and architecturally, and as late as the end of the first quarter of this century, Bombay, as a place of residence, was yet far from attractive. Bishop Heber, writing about the middle of the year 1825, notes the following facts:—

"The island, as well as most of those in its neighbourhood, is apparently little more than a cluster of small detached rocks, which have been joined together by the gradual progress of coral reefs, aided by sand thrown up by the sea, and covered with the vegetable mould occasioned by the falling leaves of the sea-loving coco. The interior consists of a long but narrow tract of low ground, which has evidently been, in the first instance, a salt lagoon, gradually filled up by the progress which I have mentioned, and from which the high tides are still excluded only by artificial embankments. This tract is a perfect marsh during the rainy season, and in a state of high rice cultivation. The higher ground is mere rock and sand, but covered with coco and toddy palms where they can grow. There is scarcely any open or grass-land in the island, except the esplanade before the fort, and the exercising ground at Matoonga, which last is the head-quarters of the artillery. The fort, or rather the fortified town, has many large and handsome houses, but few European residents, being hot, close built, with narrow streets, projecting upper storeys and rows, in the style which is common all over this side of India, and of which the old houses in Chester give a sufficiently exact idea.

"The Bombay houses are, externally, less beautiful than those of Calcutta, having no pillared verandahs, and being disfigured by huge and high-pitched roofs of red tiles. They are generally speaking, however, larger, and on the whole better adapted to the climate." (Vol. II., pp. 216-218).

The three great events that have materially contributed to the making of modern Bombay, are the Treaty of Bassein, which destroyed the Mahratta confederacy, the annexation of the Dekhan, and the opening of the Suez Canal, which helped considerably to raise this city to the proud position of the gateway of India.

On the ruins of the Peshwa's dominion, just a decade before the arrival of the French missionary here, was thus rising the edifice of a snug little island on the Konkan coast, destined to rule over a great part of a vast continent. Since then it has passed through various critical phases of growth and development, through years of joy and of sorrow, periods of unnatural inflation alternating with those of apparently hopeless depression, but in spite of all this, Bombay, like Paris, *fluctuat nec mergitur*.

The Abbe's *ephemerides* announce that on the evening of the 14th of November, 1827, there were a grand illumination and fireworks as well as a dance and a supper in a colossal pavilion erected on the sands at the Back Bay, in honour of the departure of M. Elphinstone, which he describes in detail.

On the 19th the Abbe sailed on board a *patamar* to Goa, arriving there on the 24th. Armed with a letter of introduction from Sir Roger to the Archbishop Primate of the East, Fr. Dom Manuel de S. Galdino, he called on this dignitary of the Roman Church in India, and was not only received most courteously, but became his honoured guest during the long stay in Goa, until the 28th of December following.

His time in Goa was busily occupied in visiting the ecclesiastical buildings, and in exploring their libraries for collecting materials for his "Historical Sketch of Goa."

The Abbe Cottineau returned from Goa to Bombay on board another *patamar* on the 9th of January, 1828. He dwells on the extent, capacity and beauty of the harbour and its islands. It may be pertinent to advert here to the amazement often expressed at the apparent neglect of this harbour by the Portuguese in their time. But they already possessed two comfortable roadsteads, a few miles to the north and south of Bombay—Bassein and Chaul—more than sufficient for the vessels of a small tonnage of that period. They knew its value for holding a naval review or for sheltering their ships. Gaspar Correa in his *Lendas*, III. 392 writes:—"The Governor at the island of Bombaim awaited the junction of the whole expedition, of which he made a muster, taking a roll from each captain, of the Portuguese soldiers and sailors and of the captive slaves who could fight and help, and of the number of musketeers, and of other people, such as servants." This took place in February 1531. And taken together, the Governor, Nuno da Cunha, found in the whole fleet 3,560 soldiers, 1,450 seamen, 2,000 Malabarese and Canarese soldiers, 8,000 slaves fit to fight, people taking goods and provisions to sell, and menial servants, the whole number being more than 30,000 souls. It was indeed from the time of Albuquerque that the natives of Kanara and Malabar were enlisted in many of their important expeditions. Again, when Bombay was ceded to the English, the Viceroy, Antonio de Mello e Castro, wrote to the King that Bombay was "the best port his Majesty possessed in India, with which that of Lisbon was not to be compared, and that he considered there was no better place to receive and shelter his Majesty's ships." Next to the harbour, the island of Bombay was to the Portuguese a far more pleasant place to live in than to their successors in the latter part of the seventeenth century. D. Joao de Castro in the *Primeiro Roteiro*, or log-book, p. 81, written in 1538, tells that "The land of this island (Bombay) is very low, and covered with great and beautiful groves of trees. There is much game, and abundance of meat and rice, and there is no memory of any scarcity. Nowadays it is called the island of *Boa-vida*; a name given to it by Hector da Silveira, because when his fleet was cruising on this coast his soldiers had great refreshment and enjoyment there." Hector da Silveira was a man with a prophetic instinct. He foresaw that the island of *Boa-vida* was, indeed, destined to become a city of *pleasant life*. One ought to visit some, at least, of the other great cities of the world to say that he was in the right, and that his prediction has been realized. Truly, "Coming events cast their shadows before." In the following century, however, the fair fame of the island was compromised by naming it "the cemetery of the Europeans," whose cycle of existence here was computed by only a couple of monsoons.

Having fulfilled his vow of saying his first mass in India at the tomb of St. Francis Xavier, the Abbe says on the 10th his first mass in Bombay. Then he goes to Parel on a visit to H. E. Sir John Malcolm, who receives him with great courtesy and cordiality, has a long conversation with him on various subjects, especially travels, refers him to the Town-Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Willis anent the military chaplaincy of Colaba, and requests him to write a paper on Goa for the Literary Society of Bombay, and ends by inviting him to breakfast, with the main object of introducing him to the Secretary of the Society, of which the Abbe is to be elected a corresponding or honorary member.

Then he adds:—"Comme j'allais prendre conge de S. E. elle m'a demande ce que je pensais de son palais; je lui dit que c'etait une tres belle residence et je pris cette occasion d'ajouter que j'avais oui dire que c'etait l'ancienne maison des Jesuites du temps des Portugais et que l'on m'avait dit que les restes de la chapelle existaient encore; la dessus il m'a fait rentrer, a appelle un ancien domestique Portugais pour s'informer du point; il s'est treuve que l'ancienne chapelle n'etait autre que la grande piece meme dans la quelle nous nous entretenions; au moins c'en etait la nef et avait une piece superieure; mais le sanctuaire qui s'avancait vers l'orient n'avait rien au dessus, ot c'est ce qui fait aujourd' hui la sale du billard: cette singuliere metamorphose a fait sourire le gouverneur."

But the Church and the Convent did not belong to the Jesuits, but to the Franciscans. It appears that other persons than the Abbe knew that the Parel Government House had once been a Portuguese religious building. Bishop Heber writes:—"There are three Government residencies in the island of Bombay...... The third and principal is Parell, about six miles from Bombay, at a short distance from the eastern shore of the island. The interior of the house is very handsome, having a fine staircase, and two noble rooms, one over the other, of 75 or 80 feet long, very handsomely furnished. The lower of these which is the dining room, is said to have been an old and desecrated church belonging to a Jesuit college, which had fallen into the hands of a Parsee from whom it was purchased by Government about sixty years ago.

"Behind the house is a moderately-sized, old-fashioned garden, in which (it may be some time or other interesting to recollect) is planted a slip of the willow which grows on Buonaparte's grave." (Vol. II, pp. 195-196.

Mrs. Elwood says:—"Parell, the Government House, and where the Governor principally resides, was once it is said, a Jesuit's college or convent, and the exterior has been *patched* in better taste than is generally displayed when an ancient edifice is metamorphosed into a modern residence. The drawing-room and staircase are rather handsome, but the dining-room, which is about eighty feet long, and which was once the body of an old desecrated church, is a long, ill-proportioned, and by no means, well furnished apartment. (Vol. I., para. 380.)

Then she refers to the grounds with the palms and "other oriental trees" as well as to a menagerie with a royal tiger, but no mention is made of the slip of the willow which grows on the Buonaparte's grave, although the keeper of the Great Napoleon, Sir Hudson Lowe, was her fellow-passenger from Jedda to Bombay, and was in the city at that time.

At last the Abbe Cottineau de Kloguen was nominated military chaplain of Colaba. The dedication of the Chapel to St. Joseph took place on the 27th of January, 1828, in the presence of the Bishop of Antiphile, and a solemn mass was sung on the occasion, the Abbe preaching a sermon from the text.—*Ecce annuntio vobis gaudium magnum.*

There being no residence attached to the chapel, the Abbe was invited by Mr. Curning, the astronomer of the Colaba Observatory, and a Roman Catholic, to lodge with him for some time, which he did, and then went to reside at what he calls *Le petit Culaba* in a house belonging to Mr. Liebschwager.

The Abbe had made friends in all sections of the community. In the Literary Society of Bombay, incorporated about this time with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and its designation changed to that of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, he made the acquaintance of Major Vans Kennedy, who was Secretary, when the gifted Mountstuart Elphinstone was its President, and Captain Jervis, Secretary, under the Presidency of Sir John Malcolm. He also knew Mr. Taylor Money, Mr. Newnham, Chief Secretary to Government, and many others. There was not a single Bombay native member then, except Sir Roger de Faria, all the rest being Europeans, whose connection with the city was naturally of a temporary character. Of the Protestant clergy of the Island, with whom he was on friendly terms, the Abbe mentions Houtayon, the Archdeacon; Carr, the Chaplain of the Cathedral; Mainwaring, the Chaplain of Colaba; Davis, and some others. Of the Scotch Presbyterian Church he knew Close and Lawry. He also mentions Dr. Howison, attached to the Colaba Hospital, near the lighthouse at the Colaba Point; Pouget and Celdicot, Architects; Norton; Mathieu de Vitré; Lee; and the brothers Lingard, nephews of the Bishop of Raspa, for whom he had letters of introduction from Messrs. Spain and Wood of Mauritius; Nimmo of Calcutta, a studious man; Beck; Baytscharger; Mr. and Mrs. Morley; Captain Bates, married to the daughter of Madame Duverger of the isle of Bourbon; M. Longvi, a Swiss, married the second time to a Portuguese lady; Major Aljo, Mr. and Mrs. Lougrine, Mr. Murphy, and many others, who are now, I am afraid, entirely forgotten by the oldest inhabitant living in this city. Such is, indeed, the fate of all the temporary residents of any town in the world.

(*To be concluded.*)

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 9th September 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Louis Emerson Howard Gentleman, of Plainfield Union, County New Jersey, in the United States of America, for Arc Lamps. Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, of 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, British India, for improvements in Bull's Brick Kilns. Bernard Coventry, Indigo Planter, of Dalsing Sarai, Tirhoot, for improvement in the manufacture of Indigo. J. Clement, Mechanical Engineer, and Ram Chund, Banker, Mori Gate, Delhi, for an improved system of interchanging communication between passengers, guards, and drivers with self-acting signalling and train parting. Hugh Iorwerth Roberts, Engineer, 33, Telkul Ghat Road, Howrah, for a furnace to consume its own smoke.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the Office of Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Walter Frederic Perman, Tea Planter, Selang, Assam, and Montague Kelway Bamber, Analytical Chemist, Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta, for an improved machine for withering tea or other leaf. (Filed 31st August 1893); John Fisher, of Matlock in the County of Derby, England, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for supporting and guiding the wires used for actuating signals upon railways and other purposes of the like kind, and for keeping such wires constantly stretched. (Filed 23rd May 1893).

The under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Messrs. B. Dutt and Brothers, Jewellers, 51, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, for a design representing the raised figure of a fly with enamelled eyes and body on plain ground with ornamental scalloped edge applicable to studs and links; Messrs. B. Dutt and Brothers, Jewellers, 51, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, for a design applicable to ear-rings representing the figure of *Sakuntola* surrounded by branches of trees and surmounted by the figures of two birds and a fly.

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V, of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 10th September 1893 to 9th September 1894, in respect of the under-mentioned invention:—Bernard Conrad Schumacher, of 127, Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, but at present Manager of the Pegu Rice Company, for an improved method of husking, winnowing and cleaning rice and other grain seeds and berries and apparatus therefor.

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the inventions and Designes Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Messrs. C. H. T. Havemann and A. B. Cunningham's invention for improvements relating to the extraction of gold, silver and lead from substances containing the same and to apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 6th June 1889.) Mr. B. Hoff's invention for improvements of apparatus for rectification. (Specification filed 6th June 1889.)

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN BY SOMALIS.

AFTER the murder of Mr. Hamilton, an officer of the East Africa Company, the Somalis remained quiet for a week, and then attacked Kismayu, but were repulsed by the garrison under the command of Count Lovatelli, the Italian traveller.

On the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Blanche* at Kismayu the Count went to see the captain, and undertook, if a party of blue-jackets were placed at his disposal, to guide the force to the fort at Turk's Hill and rescue Messrs. Farrant, M'Dougal, and Tritton. Forty men, under the command of Lieutenant Lewes, of the *Blanche*, were promptly detailed for this service, and were led by Count Lovatelli to Turks Hill, where they recaptured the fort.

They then proceeded up the Juba River, and struck a decisive blow against the enemy by the destruction of the village of Magareda. The sailors afterwards landed and took Hajowen, killing many of the Somalis and burning the town, in retribution for the treacherous murder of Mr. Hamilton.

The river steamer *Kenia* is at present safe and protected by friendly chiefs. Messrs. Farrant, M'Dougal, and Tritton are safe at Kismayu.

THE second peer about to become a Benedick is Lord Bathurst, now just 29, whose Countess-elect is Miss Lilian Borthwick, the daughter of Sir Algernon, the well-known proprietor of that stand-by of good old-fashioned Toryism, the *Morning Post*, whose devotion to the cause, it is fully expected, will soon land the present tenant of Invercauld in the Upper House. So long has been the connection between the Queen and the Borthwick, who is a sister of the late Lord Clarendon, still remembered as a popular predecessor of Lord Rosebery at the Foreign Office, that the bride may be sure of the usual Royal wedding present of an Indian shawl; or, perhaps, even two. Literary traditions will be united in the two families, for Lord Bathurst's mother is sister to Lord De Tabley, whose recently published poems have attracted considerable attention.

SENSATIONAL MYSTERY IN SCOTLAND.

A GREAT sensation has been created in the West of Scotland by the arrest of Mr. A. J. Monson, a landed proprietor there, as the result of police inquiries into the death of Mr. W. C. D. Hamborough, a lieutenant of a West Yorshire Militia Regiment, who was found shot dead on the 10th inst.

The estate of Ardlamont (the *Glasgow News* explains) is in the market for sale. It is an extensive and beautiful tract of country between Tighnabruaich and Lochfyne, and the passenger through the Kyles of Bute sees the southern extremity of it at the prominent portion of the northern mainland familiar as Ardlamont Point. The estate, according to the recent valuation, is worth about £82,000, and the upset price at which it has been offered is £80,000. A prospective purchaser of this old historic Cowal estate came forward last spring in the person of Mr. Alfred John Monson, described in one of the telegrams this morning as a young man 32 years of age, and married, with three of a family, and belonging to a well-known and highly-connected Yorshire family. He took the mansion house and shootings for the season as a temporary arrangement while the negotiations for the transfer of the estate were proceeding and brought servants from England. A month or two later Mr. Monson—who became very popular among the permanent officials and servants on the estate—was joined by a Mr. Windsor Cecil Dudley Hamborough, a lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion West York Regiment (militia). Mr. Hamborough, who was only 23 years of age, is described this morning as a member of the firm of J. Hamborough and Co., of Broadway, New York. One of the accounts says his father is a very wealthy American. According to the *Glasgow News*, Mr. Monson was understood to be a "gaurdian," and trustee of Mr. Hamborough under the testament of a relative of Mr. Hamborough, who had left that gentleman a quarter of a million of money which Mr. Hamborough was to inherit on his majority. Mr. Hamborough's arrival gave a new phase to the negotiations for the purchase of the estate, the understanding come to being that the purchase was to be a joint arrangement between Mr. Monson and him. So far had the negotiations gone in this direction that it is probable, but for the affair of the 10th instant, the title-deeds would have been signed before now.

A small steam launch, the Alert, was purchased, and Mr. Hamborough engaged a young man named Edward Scott, an engineer. Scott is described as a very gentlemanly-looking Englishman, who came to Ardlamont on the 9th, was nearly all the time in the company of his employers and was even privileged to dine with them. Beyond this, nothing is known about him at Ardlamont. Mr. Scott has now left, and the police are said to be looking for him, as his evidence in the case would naturally be indispensable.

On the morning of Thursday, the 10th inst., Mr. Monson and Mr. Hamborough went out before breakfast to a small planting near Ardlamont House to shoot rabbits and they were accompanied by Scott, who was to carry any game that might be killed. Scott had no gun. The guns which the two gentlemen carried were of different bores—one being a 12-bore and the other a 20. One rabbit only had been shot, and, according to Mr. Monson's story, he was passing through the wood towards the house, on the opposite side of the wood from Mr. Hamborough, when he heard a shot fired. He cried out asking his friend what he had got, and on receiving no answer went in the direction in which he had heard the discharge, and found his friend lying dead beside a small embankment. The exact situation is within 20 yards of the high road, and beside the road are the stables of Ardlamont House, the house itself being only a few yards farther off.

Mr. Monson carried his own gun and his friends into the house, and got a gardener and some others to remove the body there. The factor on the estate—Mr. Steven—was called, and Dr. M'Millan, Tighnabruaich, was sent for. The doctor, on examining the body, found a gunshot-wound of between two and three inches wide behind the right ear. The wound as would naturally happen in the case of a discharge of small shot at a close range, was pulpy and well-defined, and the face was untouched. Mortification ensued very rapidly, and when the deputy Procurator-Fiscal (Mr. M'Naughton) had made the necessary formal examination of the body it was coffined and sent to Ventnor, Isle of Wight, for interment. Mr. Steven, the factor, acting upon the instructions of the deceased's father and mother, who were summoned to Ardlamont, accompanied the coffin to the Isle of Wight.

The examination by the Depute-Fiscal (says the *Glasgow News*) gave no substantial cause for doubting that an accident had happened in the manner suggested, although it was considered rather curious that a horizontal wound at the back of the right ear should have been caused by the accidental discharge of the victim's gun, the position necessary before such an occurrence could take place being a very improbable one. The explanation offered was that Mr. Hamborough had been walking along the top of a dyke, carrying his gun at full cock, and had fallen off the dyke, with the result that the gun was discharged.

All these facts were collected by Mr. M'Naughton, the Depute-Fiscal, who proceeded to Inveraray to lay them before his chief, previous to their being reported in the ordinary course to Crown Counsel. The bald facts of the case were secured with difficulty by the local correspondents of the Glasgow newspapers, and several details which were altogether erroneous. The whole matter was then considered to be at an end. Local sentiment and local imagination began, however, to invest the affair with sinister theories, and certain new facts transpired which gave wings to all sorts of rumours.

In the first place, it was learned that Mr. Hamborough, instead of being a novice with the gun as was first stated, was an expert marksman, who had been for years used to the handling of firearms. Then it came out that within a few days previously he had narrowly escaped death twice—once by the discharge of his gun and once by a boating accident.

It is reported this morning that the deceased was insured in the Mutual Insurance Society of New York for a large sum a week previous to his death, without, it is alleged, the knowledge of his father, Major Hamborough.

The Glasgow agent of the company states that Mr. Monson was not interested in the assignment of the policy.

The guns at this stage evidently assumed a new interest for the police, for they were taken possession of and sent to Inveraray. Experiments with the two guns at various ranges have, we understand, been made.

It is worthy of note that on the morning of the 9th Mr. Monson and Lieutenant Hamborough were out fishing when their boat ran on a rook and filled with water. Hamborough could not swim, but Monson, who could, swam ashore, procured another boat, and pulling to the wrecked craft saved Hamborough. They did not reach Ardlamont until two in the morning, but they were out shooting early, and at seven Hamborough was mysteriously shot.

Mr. Monson, who was naturally very much affected by the lamentable occurrence of the 10th, has within the past few days had the unpleasantness of his position intensified, for he has been practically under police surveillance.

But notwithstanding the fatality, the shooting party at Ardlamont went on as usual. Guests came and went, and even yesterday Mr. Monson was out shooting, accompanied by the two police officers under whose surveillance he was, and two representatives of the Mutual Insurance Society of New York.

Yesterday morning Mr. Monson was driving one of his guests to Tighnabruaich, seven miles from the house to catch the early morning steamer for Greenock. One of the two plain clothes constables, under whose surveillance he had been, accompanied him. When about two miles had been traversed, Mr. Monson and his party were met by Chief Constable Fraser, of Argyllshire, who told Mr. Monson that he wished to speak with him. He got out, and the officer followed. As Mr. Monson's guest was very anxious to catch the steamer, he drove on to the pier. Mr. Fraser told Mr. Monson that he must consider himself in custody on a charge of having caused the death of Lieutenant Hamborough, of the 4th West Yorkshire Militia, on the 10th inst. The prisoner took the matter coolly, and entering into the officer's trap, went with him and the other constable to the Royal Hotel, where they remained until about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Monson was taken to the county police-office at Inveraray.

A crowd gathered on the pier before 11 o'clock to await the arrival of the steamer Lord of the Isles. Among those on the pier were the Sheriff, the Chief Constable Fiscal, and Fiscal Deputy. They at once boarded the steamer on her arrival, and behind them came a little group of three men who hurriedly made their way through the crowd and proceeded downstairs. All three wore plain clothes, and were Constables Ross and McLean, with the prisoner, Mr. Monson, between them. The latter is a young man, and was stylishly dressed in a navy.blue suit. He shunned the eyes turned upon him, and looked extremely haggard and embarrassed. Mr. Monson's brother arrived shortly afterwards in another steamer, and seemed thunderstruck on being informed that his brother had been arrested and was a prisoner on board the Lord of the Isles.

In the afternoon he was brought before Sheriff Substitute Shairp. On the motion, however, of his agent, Mr. M'Lachlan, the examination was adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, to admit of the prisoner's Edinburgh agent Mr. Davidson Syme, being present.

It is reported that the body of Hamborough is to be exhumed.

AN EX-MINISTER ON INDIAN DEFENCE.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR CHARLES DILKE.

After my conversation with Lord Chelmsford, writes our Commissioner, I communicated with Sir Charles Dilke, asking for an appointment to discuss the points raised by the victor of Ulundi. The member for the Forest of Deen at once sent me a courteous invitation to call, and so it was I found myself making my way up Sloane-street yesterday, admiring on the way Lord Cadogan's recently rejuvenated house property. Arrived at No. 76, I was shown upstairs to the library, where Sir Charles Dilke sat smoking a cigar, busily engaged with his private secretary. I at once plunged *in medias res.*

NO DOUBT ABOUT PLEDGES.

"I suppose, Sir Charles," said I, "that you have read my interview with Lord Chelmsford?"—"I have," he said, smiling; "and it strikes me that Lord Chelmsford is a little out of date, and not posted up as to the latest developements at all. In the first place, he seems to have treated what Mr. Curzon stated as to our being pledged to defend the integrity of Afghanistan as news. So far from Mr. Curzon having exaggerated the extent of our obligations is, in my opinion, disposed to minimise matters in what he says about our pledges to the Ameer."

"And about those pledges there can be no mistake?"—"No I adhore to what I said in my chapters on 'Indian Defence' in 'Problems of Greater Britain,' viz.: 'To willingly let Russia occupy the northern half of Afghanistan in the lifetime of the present Ameer would be a flagrant breach of faith, for, in spite of Mr. Curzon, whose recent articles made more stir in Russia than he can like, to judge from what he has since written in a book, we are deeply pledged to Abdurrahman by our promises, twice at least—perhaps three times—voluntarily made. To give up northern Afghanistan, even when he is gone, would be to reverse the policy which seemed wise to Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, as well as to their Conservative successors.' But Lord Chelmsford will find the pledges in the Blue-book, Afghanistan (1881) No. 1. Anyhow, our engagements operate primarily as a notice to Russia that a violation of the border is a *casus belli* with the British Empire. Upon this and upon British money rests the Ameer's possession of Herat and Turkestan."

SIR CHARLES DOES NOT UNDERSTAND "THE INDUS LINE."

"And now, Sir Charles, what do you think of Lord Chelmsford's advocacy of the Indus line?"—"I don't know that I understand what he means by it, said Sir Charles. "Of course, I speak with all deference to the authority of an officer of so much distinguished service as Lord Chelmsford; but I should have thought it not a good thing to fight any enemy debouching from mountains well known to be full of passes, and that, too, with the Indus, a deep, broad, fast stream, behind. But possibly he means that we are to get behind the Indus. In that case we should abandon such important stations as Peshawur, Nowshera, Kohat Bannu, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Dera Ismail Khan."

"But," I said, "Lord Chelmsford means that we should hold Quetta, occupy an entrenched position somewhere near Bannu, and make an entrenched camp of Peshawur. Thus," he holds, we might block the debouches of the passes."

PESHAWUR INDEFENSIBLE.

"With all deference to Lord Chemsford," said Sir Charles, "he does not seem to know that Peshawur is absolutely indefensible. Sir Donald Stewart began by suggesting that it might be strengthened, but the moment the matter was looked into and examined in detail it was found that resistance to a Russian advance in the Peshawur Valley was impossible. All we could do would be to delay the enemy in the pass, gain time for orderly retirement, fall back in the first instance upon our position at the Indus crossing, and, as a last stand, upon the entrenchments at Rawul Pindi."

"Then," said I, "the Peshawur idea evidently doesn't work?"—"No. And then to come to another point. Lord Chelmsford says: 'Supposing they were on the Kabul, Kandahar, and Ghazni line, there would still be a buffer State, with an average thickness of two hundred miles between us and them.' Now, the larger part of his buffer zone is not more than seventy miles in thickness. Why, we have a post within seventy miles of Kandahar, a post which commands a view of the mountains beyond that city. That, too, is seventy miles of plain, with no inhabitants at all, much less any to harass the Russian flank."

"No Hazzaras, then?"—"Nobody at all. Lord Chelmsford may, of course, say that this is in the extreme south; but at Kandahar and Ghazni the Russians would be infinitely nearer to us than the distance he talks about. Indeed, in places we should only be sixty miles apart. In the middle of the line, but only in the centre along which they would be least likely to advance, is the distance as great as he says."

AFGHANS AND PLUNDER.

"And what is your view, Sir Charles, of the theory that the Afghan mountaineers would be likely to hamper the Russian advance?"—"I think that those wild tribes would be only too delighted to join with the Russians. They look upon Hindostan as an Eldorado."

"So that Russia would carry them along with her, a swarming irregular array?"—"Oh," went on Sir Charles laughing heartily, "their feelings would be very much those of the worst sort of East-end roughs, if the Prussians were storming into the West of London. The roughs would say, 'Very sorry that there are any foreigners about, but as there are good things going for the taking, why shouldn't we have a hand in?'"

"Then, we may take it, that the Afghan highlanders would not molest the Russian advance?"—"The notion of their offering serious opposition to the Russian march is simply ludicrous. Why, recently we found it necessary to take over the Zhob Valley. Well, all we required to annex the territory in the very heart of this perilous region was two native regiments and a few guns.

"Then the Afghan hill-man is not so very formidable, after all, to a modern army?"—"No. And the difficulties of the passes too have been very much exaggerated. There are any number that you can cross in a carriage without once putting your foot on the ground."

"But Lord Chelmsford is of opinion that the Russians could not get more than 100,000 men with proper commissariat provision through the passes."—"I am afraid I must venture to differ from his lordship again. If the Russians were once established at Kandahar, Ghazni, and Kabul, they could, when once their railways were ready, and they were in possession of the valleys, send practically unlimited forces through the Suleiman Mountains. Indeed, to permit them to hold the Kandahar, Ghazni, and Kabul line would be suicidal. It would be giving up nine-tenths of the fight before you begin. It never entered into my head to imagine that we could do such a thing."

"I understood from Lord Chelmsford that in his view it would be exceedingly difficult for us to hold this advanced line; that, in fact, we could scarcely help ourselves?"—"If we can't help them arriving at Kandahar," exclaimed Sir Charles, emphatically, "we can't help them arriving at Calcutta!"

"And if Afghanistan goes?"—"If it should disappear in a row, the military charges of India would be enormously increased. As I said in 'Problems of Greater Britain,' it is in the necessary increase of the European army in India, already so tremendous a burden to that country, that lies the immense danger in allowing a Russian advance to the Hindu Koosh.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT.

"Then you lay no stress on Russian transport difficulties?"—"Oh, yes I do; if they have to start from the present frontier. They would encounter enormous difficulties of transport across the desert; though if they have within easy reach as many thousand camels as some persons maintain, those difficulties must be considerably discounted. If, however, they were once firmly established on the Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul line, their difficulties would be behind them, and the rest would be comparatively easy."

"Anyhow, it seems an awkward position?"—"It is a very difficult position, there can be no question about that.

"Who are the best authorities on it, in your view?"—"The best civilian authority is Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, and in my opinion there are reasons which make a civilian authority here more valuable than a military one. Among military men Lord Roberts and General Chapman know most; but the latter's position as chief of the Intelligence Department will prevent him from seeing you.

AN OFFENSIVE DEFENCE.

"And how should we go about protecting the integrity of Afghanistan?"—"Well, generally speaking, and, indeed, as I have pointed out before, the policy which has prevailed, and rightly, I think, in India, is that our defence must be by the offensive with a field army, and that the less we have to do with fortifications the better. We have, therefore, fortified a perfect base, and we are fortifying our arsenal at Rawul Pindi, but are not attempting to cover the whole frontier by a line of fortified positions, such as that which defends France against the German Empire. By roads and railways we are obtaining the power of rapidly concentrating our troops for offensive action upon the invader's flank. In short, the military policy contemplated is the defensive in the extreme North-West, combined with a vigorous offensive from Quetta and Kandahar. Our Indian army, with the continuance of the rapid improvement which has been brought about, may be looked upon as an excellent army for the purpose of offensive action from the Quetta base, provided with a system of communications, and with an impregnable position in its rear."

"And we defend Afghanistan's integrity?"—"As things stand that matter has been decided."

"If the Ameer dies, what then?"—"Well, then the same reasons which have operated to make us decide that the defence of the Afghan border is the most prudent policy and the best calculated to ensure a tolerable peace, will probably lead us to a continuance of our pledges to maintain the integrity of Herat, Maimena, and Andkui."

Upon this, I took leave of Sir Charles Dilke.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Heyman, Captain, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Saunders, Major, Ms, R A, on leave, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th September.

1. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to F. Company:—No. 3191 Vol. P. F. De Jeyses.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A. Company:—No. 3467 Vol. N. W. Cosserat.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th September.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, Wednesday, 20th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.

Friday, 22nd instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, 22nd instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgn-Col J G Pilcher is appointed to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, N-W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Col, J Richardson, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn-Major G S A Ranking, M D, I M S, (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Mr H W Gordon, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 8th Sept 1893.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr H T Coleman, Solicitor, practising in the High Court of Judicature, N-W Provinces, to be a Notary Public, and to exercise his functions as such within the Allahabad Dist.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt G F N Tinlay, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magte at Neemuch, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Capt A D Fordyce, or until further orders.

The services of Mr A Wingate, C S, C I E, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 1st Sept 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent.

2nd Infantry.—Surgn-Lieut G Bidie, I M S, Madras Estabt, offig medical officer, 4th Infy, to be offig medical officer during the absence of Surgn-Major C L Swaine, M D, who has been appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts dated 17th July 1893.

4th Infantry.—Surgn-Capt C H L Palk I M S, Madras Estabt, offig medical officer, 2nd Infy, to be medical officer, vice Surgn-Major E M Damla, who has been appointed to the medical charge of the Madras Infy Depot, Pallaveram, dated 17th July 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to Confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Second-Lieuts—L T Hay, Border Regt, offig squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and S D B Ketchen, Seaforth Highlanders, offig wing officer, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Second-Lieuts Hay and Ketchen will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut W S Prentis, Oxfordshire L I, offig wing officer, 30th Regt (5th Burma Battn) of Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th June 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut A S Capper R A, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, in the Bengal Presidency, has been appointed, on probation, to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th August 1893, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on prive affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major A McL Mills, I S C, wing commander and second in command, 37th Bengal Infy, for one year; Major C Demester, I S C, commandant, 4th Sikh Infy, for one year; Capt E E Couper, I S C, wing officer, 1st Batt, 4th Gurkha Rifles, for one year; Lieut R L Tottenham, I S C wing officer and quartermaster, 25th Bengal Infy for one year; Lieut O W Carey, I S C, wing officer, 28th Bengal Infy, for one year; Lieut H Tweddell, I S C, wing officer and adjutant, 4th Bengal Infy for one year; and Lieut M G James, I S C, wing officer, 42nd Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Col B Blood, C. B., R E, Military Works Dept, (p a) for fourteen days; Capt F M Davidson, R A Subaltern, No.12 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for two months; Lieut W L Malcolm I S C, wing officer, 31st Bengal Infy, (p. a.) for six weeks; Lieut A Ward, I S C, wing officer, 30th Bengal Infy, (m c.) for six months; and Surgn Lieut Col J Reid, M. B., Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, (m c) for three months.

PENSIONS.

Condr T Scott, Ordnance Dept, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th Sept 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—J A L Montgomery and A P Thornton.

Capt to be Major.—A MacW Renny.

Lieuts to be Captains.—W G H Stirling, C E Hodgson, C Archer, P R T Gurdon, C W Jacob, T B Hawks, J C Erck, W H Savage, W A Oswald, C F Campbell, G H Arbuthnot, J A H Woodward, J Ramsay, P A Smurthwaite, L N Herbert, T McKay, E C Ryall, A Giles, C J Melliss, H W Campbell, G C McD Birdwood, J L Kaye, G A Brownrigg, A W Cripps, C M Crawford, H D Merewether, D Beams, G W Priestley, and C W O'Bryen.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—C W Burn, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Drake Brockman, resigned.

Naini Tal Vol Rifle Corps—C A Evatt, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Dunne, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Burma State Ry Vol Corps—T R Barwick, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Dawson, promoted.

Behar Light Horse—Lieut A M Paget to be Capt vice Bourdillon, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Central Bengal Light Horse—Surgeon-Lieut-Col E Bovill, Hony Surgn, resigns his commission.

Chittagong Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut S. J. Douglas (unattached list) resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs:—Sub-Lieut M W Farewell, R I M, for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut T J Walker, R I M, (m c) for three months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave in India on medical certificate:—Mr G Gill, Engr, R I M, for six months, with effect from the 20th July 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H T Gwyther, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr E N Homan, or until further orders.

Mr L P Johnson, class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Locomotive Dept, is promoted to class II, grade 4, with effect from the 25th Aug 1893.

Lieut W J McElhinny, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, is appointed, on probation, to class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, and is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G H Griffiths, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 24th Aug 1893.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T W Barlett, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 15th Sept, 1893, or any subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Lieut V Murray, R E, class III, grade 1 of the superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed Assist Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr R K Siernacki, Assist Locomotive Supt, class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Dist Loco Supt, N W Railway.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarter, Simla, 7th Sept 1893.

The Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

21st Punjab Infy—Lieut d'A C Brownlow, Wing Officer to be Qr Mr dated 1st July 1893.

1st Batn 1st Gurkha Rifles—Lieut R D Angelo, Wing Officer to be Adjt, dated 31st July 1893.

1st Battan 2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut A B Lindsay, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Battn 4th Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officer passed the lower standard examination in the Shan language at Rangoon, on the 15th July 1893:—Capt H R Davies, 2nd Battn Oxfordshire L Infy.

The undermentioned officer has qualified for promotion to the Rank of Lieut:—2nd-Lieut G G P Humphreys, Welsh Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—1st Battn Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut R G B Lovett, for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—West Riding Regiment.—2nd Lieut W M Grimley, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 12 Bengal Infy, for six months, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 16.)

Privilege leave for two months, is granted to Mr. J Hobday, Extra-Assist Consvr of Forests, with effect from the 11th Sept 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE writer of "Letters of a Cavalryman" in the French "Cavalry Review" heads his last letter with the title "The Two Rivals," meaning the French and German cavalry. The training of both has been very much improved, but the author mentions two particulars in which the Germans have the advantage. The first of these is that the whole of their cavalry is exercised in all the duties of tactics and startegy, instead of being, like the French divided into two distinct parts for exploration and attack respectively. Another element of strength, he says, is that each German regiment has five squadrons of equal value, not only in a numercial but in a fighting sense, and they are always kept full and ready for service. He considers, however, that it is possible to over-rate them; they are not all Prussians; they are not all descended from the cavalry of Frederick the Great. Here the French have the advantage, for all their cavalry is descended from that of the Grande Armee! Without disrespect to the memory either of the Grande Armee or the Great Frederick, we think it doubtful whether the trooper of the present day, on one side of the Rhine or the other, cares a centime or a pfennig about the directness or indirectness of his descent. Drill, discipline, and a sense of duty will always tell, but historical reminiscences are not to be invariably depended on. They may, it is true, be made the means of nourishing a valuable esprit de corps, if time and opportunity favour the process, but they will not go very far to make soldiers without something more substantial to support them. Take, for instance, the very last great review of the Paris troops. The artillery was declared "admirable," but it was regretted that the cavalry, although very well mounted, had got into confusion owing to the quickness of the gallop. A case of that kind is not met by memories of Frederick or Napoleon. It can be cured only by good drill and exercise.

The writer of the above-mentioned letters regards it as an advantage on the side of the French that they can be so easily "electrified" by the appeal and example of an officer. It may, however, be advanced as a counter-balancing argument that troops who are easily elevated are usually as easily depressed. This is merely by way of discussion and not intended to controvert this auther, who brings much sound reasoning to bear on the question, and is noted for the brilliancy and boldness with which he treats it. If our own cavalry has any deficiencies one of them surely is, as already stated, want of practice in great manœuvres. Perhaps it might also be recommanded that the men should be taught to exercise a kind and judicious care over their horses. This cannot, we fear, have had quite sufficient attention or there would be less needless galloping, urging and spurring horses up sandy hills without the slightest occasion, and cruelty of other kinds. Humane commanders have mentioned these matters in orders, but they require the constant watchfulness of officers and non-commissioned officers, for although the rank and file of the cavalry are improved, there are cruel and thoughtless men enough and to spare. Englishmen excel in aptitude for horse management, and as more can be got out of the horse by kind and intelligent treatment than by any other means let us see how far it will go to keep the British cavalry still to the front.

Public attention in Germany has recently been directed once more to the maltreatment of privates by their superiors in connexion with a sad case of suicide which occurred not long ago at Potsdam, and the oft-repeated demand for a thorough reform of the Prussian military tribunal procedure is being revived on all sides. Since 1870 the Imperial Diet has continually passed resolutions to this effect, but as yet nothing has been done, although it is believed that the military authorities acknowledged the necessity of taking some steps in the matter. The present procedure dates from 1845, and except in Bavaria, which is favoured in this respect, is neither oral nor public. The accused and the witnesses are examined by a specially appointed person and the depositions are laid before the judge, who gives his verdict in accordance with them. The revival of this subject is of course exploited to the utmost by the enemies of "Militarism," led by the Vorwarts, the central-organ of the German Social Democracy, which published last Wednesday private letters relating to the suicide I have already mentioned. It was, it will be remembered, the Vorwarts which published early in 1892 the famous document issued by Prince George of Saxony containing the severest condemnation of the maltreatment of privates. The Social Democratic organs have a monopoly in publishing official and secret documents which are not obtainable by ordinary mortals, and one of the Munich papers of the party now prints an official memorandum of the Bavarian Ministry of War, giving the statistics of the complaints lodged in 1892 by privates in the Bavarian army against their superiors. The complaints numbered 84, of which 77 were laid against non-commissioned and seven against commissioned officers. Of the accused all the latter and a large proportion of the former were punished. The most interesting and important feature of the document is, however, the note with which it concludes:—"Although it will be seen that the number of denunciations has decreased compared with 1891—84 against 94—this result harmonizes the less with the intentions so often expressed in the highest quarters, because the numbers of the complaints in individual regiments points unmistakeably to the presence of abuses which it is the duty of the authorities to remove."

The statement of ships laid down to build or preparing to build since September 1, 1893, which the Secretary of the Admiralty has had prepared for Mr. H. O. Arnold. Forster, is an interesting if somewhat misleading document. On its face there is shown an activity in shipbuilding which is more apparent than real. To thoroughly understand its meaning one must call to mind the state of affairs naval when Lord George Hamilton issued his last "annual" statement in the spring of 1892. We were then told that three new battleships were to be commenced, and the late First Lord promised that we should have details of their construction before the close of the year. Then there came the dissolution, general election, and a new administration. The result is that instead of beginning three new battleships in 1892, one only, the Renown, was laid down in February of this year, and details of the others are not made public until this week. Of the remaining vessels in the statement given to Mr. Arnold-Forster, there are three second-class cruisers, the Minerva, Eclipse, and Talbot "preparing to build" at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devonport respectively, two sloops, the Torch and Alert, which are "preparing to build" at Sheerness, five torpedo-gunboats which belong to the Naval Defence Act of 1889, and two of the six torpedo-boat destroyers of last year's programme, the construction of which vessels has been also delayed. Practically, therefore, it comes to this, that the net result of the change of administration has been the loss of nearly 12 months' warship construction.

To balance this delay in new construction it may plausibly be claimed by the present Board that it has expedited the completion of some of the vessels of the Naval Defence Act, and repaired those that have come to grief in the interval. It will be for Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and other members of the House to show, if they can, and we do not doubt their ability to do so, that the aggregate loss of strength to the Navy has been something considerable. We fail to see, looking to the relative condition of our own and foreign navies, that it is sufficient to push on the completion of one or two vessels and to make good the defects of those which have been rendered ineffective. The latter at least should always be considered extra to the work of maintaining the Fleet at a proper standard of superiority. If, when the Naval Defence Act was drawn, it was considered essential to the national security to provide a certain number of vessels of various classes by a given date, and these vessels were not completed at that date, surely their completion later on cannot be considered equivalent to further construction made necessary by increased activity abroad. We fully recognise that the present Board has, owing to the Howe and Victoria disasters, had a difficult task to perform, but it has also before it two facts which should nerve it for additional effort. One is French naval activity, the other the time taken to complete the Royal Sovereign. Instead of two battleships we should now put four in hand, and finish them as speedily as we know can be accomplished.

The follwing description of the two first-class battleships "Majestic and Magnificent, for the commencement of which at Portsmouth and Chatham provision to the extent of £81,902 and £179,509 is made in the estimates for 1893—94, has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper:—Their proposed dimensions are: length 390 feet, entire breadth 75 feet mean draught 27½ feet displacement, displacement 14,900 tons. With natural draught, on the 8 hours' contractor's trial, a mean speed of 16½ knots is anticipated; with moderate forced draught a maximum speed of 17¼ to 17½ knots will be obtained. The armament will include four 12 inch B. L, guns of new type mounted in pairs twelve 6 inch Q. F.; sixteen 12 pounders Q. F. new type; and twelve 3 pounders Q. F. There will also be five torpedo discharges for 18 inch torpedoes, four of these being submerged. In the general disposition of the armament the arrangements of the "Royal Sovereign" class have been followed. There are, however, certain important differences. The 12 inch guns mounted in strongly armoured barbettes will have their mountings so arranged that they can be loaded in any position by manual power, while the proved advantages obtainable with hydraulic power and fixed loading stations will be retained. Strong armoured shields will also be fitted to the turntables and revolve with the guns. The protection of the 6 inch Q.F. guns is to be carried out more thoroughly than in the "Royal Sovereign class involving considerable additional weight. Two more 6 inch Q.F. are carried in the new ships, and 12 pounders have been adopted instead of 6 pounders as in the "Royal Sovereign."

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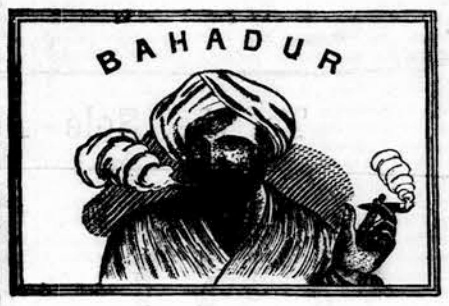

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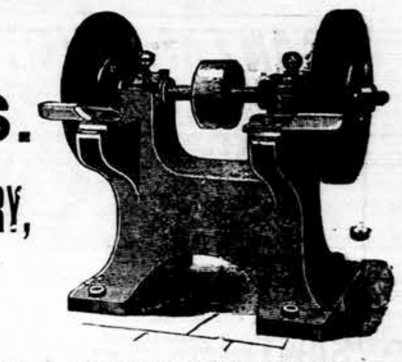

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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Constipation,	Liver complaints,
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, billiouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

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SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
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THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT. are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
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HONOURS.
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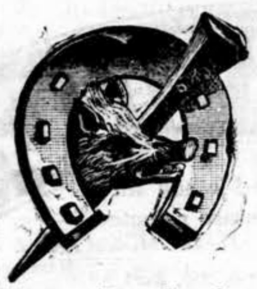

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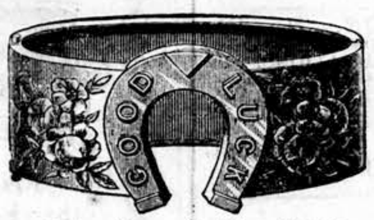

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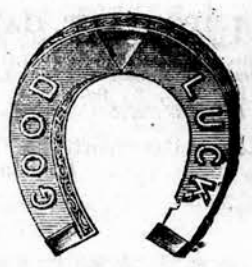

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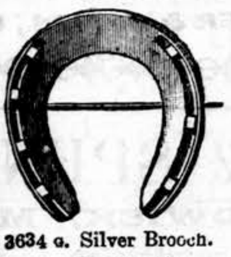

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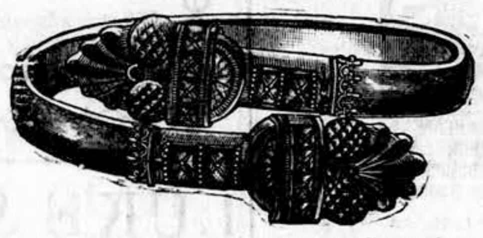

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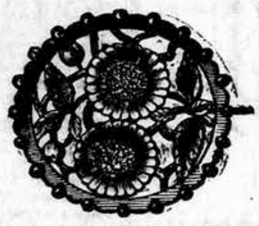

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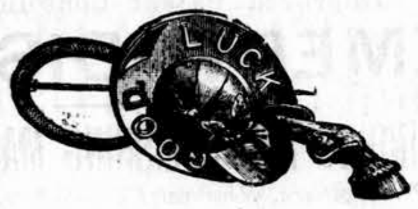

363 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch.
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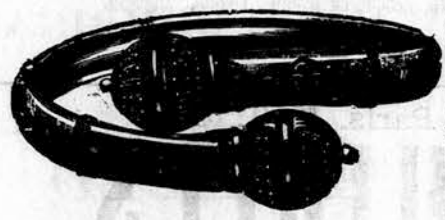

3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

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3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

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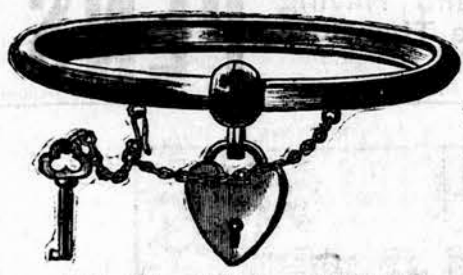

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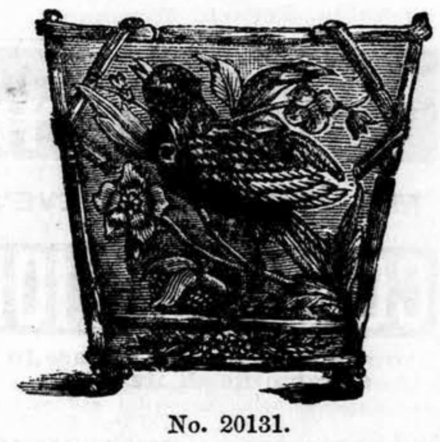

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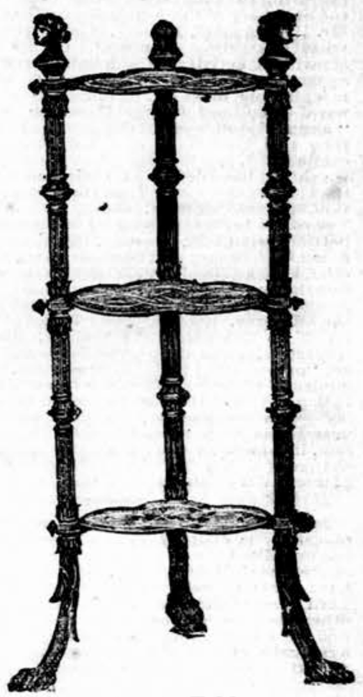

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
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CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
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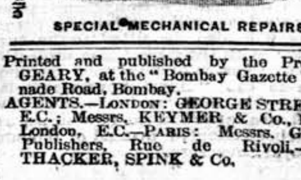
VATCHA BROS.' BOMBAY CYCLE MART.



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